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MARGINAL COLUMN
By ERAYA SHAPIRO

THE crowds which strolled in the sunshine along the avenues of Tel Aviv on Saturday gave no clue to what had happened in the past fortnight. We were reliving the days of the Judges, of Saul and of David, when the population took to arms as soon as the situation demanded, to return to their fig and olive trees when the danger passed.

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WE were told by important military commentators last week that the Sinai campaign was not the type of war which this country had been prepared to face. Indeed, the population which remained in the rear experienced no real hardship except for the blackout, some transport difficulties and an insignificant shortage of sugar which was soon overcome. That the cities of Israel were not bombed by the enemy was probably due to the assurance which the Egyptians had received long ago that Cairo would be bombed in retaliation. That was made clear by Aluf Dan Tolkowsky, the commander of the Israel Air Force, when he declared on this year's Air Force Day that "the best defence of the Civil population is attack." This was a warning which Colonel Abdul Nasser would have ignored at his peril.

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INDEED, how Nasser manages to retain the confidence of his people is in itself a marvel in Western eyes. But it is simple logic to deduce that he cannot fall by himself. So long as the Egyptian army exists, no one can head the government unless he controls that army. There is no one who can do so better than the junta which Nasser represents, and this means that there is no present alternative in Egypt to Nasser himself. Nagib could not serve as a substitute as from the very beginning he was but a puppet in the hands of the junta, never its real leader. The Wafd might hold power, if there were no army; but there still is. The forces which were defeated in Sinai were only part of the Egyptian army, albeit a very important one. In addition the painfully slow action of the British and French in the Canal zone and the sudden support Nasser received from his ally and instigator — Russia — and even from the U.S. boosted his hopes of survival. Then there was the plan to continue the struggle from Syria with the help of Russian volunteers.

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IT is not impossible, however, that Abdul Nasser may back a different horse. People with more established honesty have done so before him. In such a case, the presence of an international body on the Suez could only be of definite political advantage to Israel. The difficulty of holding such vast expenses of desert is perfectly well realized by military circles here. If Israel were permitted to retain control of the Peninsula—which seemed to be logical both from the Israel and the Western point of view — some other device than an army of occupation would have had to be devised Under the U.N. decision no such problem is posed for the moment, and one hopes here that the International Police Force will be a practical idea, instead of being the mere political device it now appears to be. For the peace of Israel and the Middle East, the important thing is that there are no Egyptian forces in Sinai.

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THE practical value, however, of the International misgivings. If Egypt prefers to tested by facts. At its face value, the Force causes many misgivings. If Egypt refuses to ignore this Force, a few battalions of diverse nationalities would be unable to curb Nasser. If the Police Force is to be blown up to the size necessary for the task, another Korea, of European dimensions this time, may be in sight. The U.N. legalists, in seeking peace, have again paved the way for armed conflicts which could be easily have been avoided by less solicitude to formality and better understanding of facts.

Tel Aviv, Nov. 10.

Mollet: Arab-Jewish Peace Major Aim

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Saturday.—The Prime Minister, M. Guy Mollet, stated yesterday at a journalists' luncheon that "now an overall peace settlement is essential in the Middle East. It will not be easy—difficult, even grave hours lie ahead —but the free nations can bring about peace if they set themselves to the task in unison."

Notwithstanding a swelling chorus of criticism, M. Mollet is convinced that ultimate success can still be achieved. His two main objectives are internationalization of the Canal and an Israel-Arab peace settlement. The installation of an international force in Suez is regarded as the prelude to international control, while Israel-Arab peace is seen brought much closer by the latest hair-raising demonstration of how easily tension between Israel and her neighbours could ignite a third world war.

B.-G.'s Speech

After hearing the speech broadcast by the Israel Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, on Thursday night, the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Ya'acov Tsur, hastened in the small hours of the morning to inform the Quai d'Orsay, which nowadays works a night shift. Later, Mr. Tsur handed the full text of the broadcast to the French Foreign Minister, M. Christian Pineau, with whom he had an hour-long talk on the situation in the Middle East and at the U.N.

It is learned that particular importance is attached to the two American resolutions to the General Assembly calling for permanent Canal and Arab-Israel settlements.

The Quai d'Orsay spokesman described the Sinai withdrawal decision as "a considerable sacrifice on the part of Israel with a view to safeguarding peace." He added that "we note the spirit of conciliation animating Israel because in renouncing the guarantee represented by the occupation of the Sinai position, Israel is exposing herself to a recurrence of border incidents. We hope more than anything else that all the states involved in Middle East affairs will manifest the same spirit of understanding and conciliation as Israel."

The spokesman strongly deplored the renewal of *fedayeen* activity.

The spokesman said that in the present circumstances it was up to the powers, especially the signatories to the 1950 Tripartite Declaration, to guarantee the frontiers of Israel. However, he refused to be drawn out further on this question.

Sees Anglo-U.S. Pressure

"Le Monde" editorially imputed the Sinai withdrawal to Anglo-American pressure, and said that "considering the resoluteness of the Israel Government, one may suppose that Mr. Ben-Gurion obtained serious assurances as to the support which is available from the U.S., both in the negotiation of a peace settlement and in the event of a general aggression by the Arab states with Soviet backing."

The paper added that "it is quite possible that the Israel decision to evacuate Sinai short-circuited a plan for a general counter-attack on the part of the Arab states, with massive participation of Soviet planes, and probably Russian pilots. Israel has removed all pretexts for such an action, which would at least have led to war on the Korean model and which would have given Moscow an immense advantage and definitely have hitched the Arab states to the Soviet Union."

Meanwhile, it has been announced that the Franco-Israel trade agreement has been concluded on "very satisfactory" terms for Israel. Further details will be released tomorrow.

Bedell Smith Seen Due To Replace Dulles

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Saturday. — President Eisenhower will not dismiss his Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, so long as he is in hospital, but his successor has already been chosen — General Bedell Smith, former Chief of Staff in Europe when General Eisenhower was Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force during World War II.

General Smith has been given the title of Special Assistant for Foreign Affairs to the President. In almost all other respects, however, General Smith is Secretary of State.

His job is to make policy, while the Acting Secretary, Mr. Herbert Hoover, Jr., runs the Department as he did under Mr. Dulles.

General Smith held the post now held by Mr. Hoover that of Assistant Secretary, in President Truman's administration.

Meanwhile the "New York Post" reports today that Washington is seriously considering a mutual security pact with Israel. (The State Department spokesman later denied all knowledge of such a pact being considered).

U.K. Labour Urges Security for Israel

LONDON, Saturday. — Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden and the leader of the Labour Opposition, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, yesterday welcomed the Israel declaration of willingness to evacuate its forces from Sinai.

During the Commons debate on Britain's next steps in the Middle East, Mr. Gaitskell asked the Prime Minister if, in the light of the Israel promise, the Government would agree to provide "far better guarantees of security for Israel in the future than she has had in the past?"

Sir Anthony replied that "it is our hope that there should be a general settlement in this area. That has been the object we have constantly in mind, and there could be no general settlement in the area unless it covered all the countries in it, including Israel."

Sir Anthony told the Commons that Britain was willing to hand over in the Middle East to the U.N. international force as soon as it was in a position to discharge its task effectively.

Nasser Lost 3000 Dead, 4000 PoW's, $50m. in Equipment

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Egyptian equipment which fell to Israel is roughly estimated to be worth $50m., according to generally well informed sources.

The booty includes some 100 tanks, half of them of Russian make, 1,000 vehicles of various descriptions, 100 Bren-gun carriers, about 200 artillery pieces, including new, recoilless weapons of Soviet design, and between 6,000 and 7,000 tons of ammunition.

It is also estimated that some 2.5 million litres of fuel were stored in the three fairly big dumps which fell to Israel during the Sinai campaign.

Conspicuous among the equipment captured is a very good mobile radar station of Russian make.

The Egyptian dumps were very well maintained and carefully itemized. Stores of spare parts were also captured, although these did not always correspond to the kind of equipment which was captured.

For Whom Intended?

The value of the equipment for Israel should not be exaggerated. Much of it is practically useless as, for example, the Bren carriers, which are not part of the Israel Army's standard equipment. If given the choice, Israel was not likely to buy a small destroyer of the "Hunt" class, which the Egyptians had received gratis from the British several years ago. Russian equipment without spare parts is not always useable, either.

Moreover, much of the equipment is in poor condition, and considerable effort will be required to put it into shape.

The question has been often raised whether the amount of equipment stored by the Egyptians in Sinai was meant only for the use of the Egyptian Army, or whether the Egyptians were only meant to be storekeepers for other armies to come and use them. There may be no definite answer to this until further data is available.

One would like to know more about the operational plans of the Egyptians, in addition to the fact that they planned to stage their attack pretty soon. It is in keeping with the Egyptian mind to fight only when being sure of absolute superiority.

Misleading Nasser

When Nasser says that he performed a planned withdrawal from Sinai, he may be believing what he says. For the reports he received from his field commanders were most misleading and boastful.

On the Israel side, boasting has been discouraged as much as possible. The battle was fought in self-defence, and the danger of it being renewed in a more savage form is not yet over. There is no doubt in Israel circles that had the matter been left to Israel and Egypt alone, a peace would have been signed pretty soon. But the issue has emerged from the narrow Middle Eastern framework, and is now openly one for the world powers.

The Israelis tried hard to spare the civilian population the horrors of war. No town was bombed, and soldiers who entered Arab villages were given strict orders to behave as inoffensively as conditions permitted. Taking even a cigarette box was severely punished.

In the field, however, the Army struck hard. It is estimated that the Egyptians lost 3,000 dead, and some 4,000 prisoners have already been counted. According to the best sources no non-Arabs were among the prisoners.

Battle experience proved that the Russian T-34 tanks were much better than the western military literature had led one to believe. The Russian light weapons have also proved their worth. How effective these weapons could be in the hands of Europeans was not proved of course.

One doubts whether the other Arab countries would dare attack Israel themselves. Whether they might try their hand with the help of another power is a question that cannot be answered in Israel. It is felt here that no Arab country would permit foreign interference if it was publicly known that the U.S. would pull their weight and oppose any aggression by a major power, however skillfully masked.

Soviets Repeat 'Volunteers' Warning; U.S. Declares it Would Oppose Move

Burns: No Accord with Egypt Yet on U.N. Police Force

Negotiations with Egypt for the landing of an international force "have not been concluded," Maj.-General E.L.M. Burns told The Jerusalem Post last night. Consequently, no statement could be made at this time as to the estimated time of arrival of U.N. troops in the Suez Canal area, or their landing point or any other arrangements.

General Burns returned by air from Cairo to his headquarters at Government House late yesterday afternoon. He had no plans to leave Jerusalem at the present time, a U.N. spokesman stated last night and was not expected to leave for New York today. The General was reporting to U.N. headquarters in New York on his talks with Cairo.

The U.N. spokesman added that 10 Scandinavian, Belgian and American U.N. observers were expected to leave here for Egypt on Sunday, probably by sea. (It was noted that in making up this advance U.N. group out of the 58 observer officers in his command, Gen. Burns did not select any French, Australian or New Zealand officers.)

According to Reuter, General Burns told a Press conference in Cairo on Friday night that once the first contingents of the international force begin to function, "I shall ask to be given leave of my post of Chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization to concentrate on my new command." He said that someone else would be appointed to the U.N.T.S.O. post.

Asked by an Egyptian reporter whether the General Armistice Agreement of 1949 still existed, General Burns replied, "I suppose you might say that it does exist, although one party to it has declared that it doesn't."

In reply to another question referring to the Egyptian demand that all foreign forces immediately leave Egyptian territory, he said: "I have been too long in this area to expect complete co-operation, but the Egyptian Government has not expressed any specific reservations if their demand is met forthwith."

Asked whether British and French troops could move about in their present area, he said that there is nothing in the present cease-fire order to say that they could not.

Nasser met General Burns at Revolution Command Headquarters in Cairo last night. Earlier, Nasser had conferred with Soviet Ambassador Kissilev for 70 minutes. He then saw the American Ambassador, Mr. Raymond Hare.

Nasser later met with his Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi, and political advisor, Wing Command Ali Sabry.

Burns had seen Fawzi several times since his arrival in Cairo on Thursday afternoon. He also conferred with army officers.

U.N. Force Being Assembled

NAPLES, Saturday (Reuter). — Airport officials here said today that Swiss airliners will begin flying U.N. "police" troops from Naples to Egypt on Monday. A spokesman of 'Swissair' in Rome said his company had not yet been assured that landing grounds and fuel supplies were available in Egypt, but he had received unofficial information that Cairo airport was now usable again. (In Jerusalem, Gen. Burns said that negotiations with Egypt on the landing of the U.N. troops had not yet been concluded).

Naples airport officials said that the Swiss aircraft—probably four-engined DC-6B, carrying 64 passengers—would make six flights a day to Egypt, carrying a total of something like 350 soldiers a day.

Workers were busy throughout the day preparing barracks to house the troops in transit. During the time they are in Naples they will live in temporary structures on the edge of the airfield.

The first 50 men of Norway's contingent left Oslo and arrived at Naples this evening in Norwegian Air Force C-199 transport planes.

It was announced in New York that giant U.S. Air Force transport planes would fly Danish troops to the staging post in Italy.

Norway and Denmark are two of the 16 countries which have so far offered troops. Egypt has yet to approve the national units earmarked for the move, but she is expected to do this shortly. Norway's full contingent will be an infantry company of 190 men equipped with rifles.

Other advance units from Canada, Colombia, Finland, India and Sweden will follow them, some within the next 48 hours, it was announced. But none of these will go straight to Egypt. They will go to the staging area in Naples, set up in co-operation with the Italian Government.

American military air transports will airlift the men to Italy "appropriately armed and equipped."

Canada will supply a contingent of about 1,000 for the force. Some 60 officers and men are ready to fly out from Canada at short notice, it was learned.

Mr. Hammarskjold today appointed Major-General Ilmari Armas Mantola, a 60-year-old retired Finnish Army officer, as his personal adviser on international Middle East police force matters.

General Martola, who led a division against the Russians in 1939 to 1940, is expected in New York early next week. He will also act as liaison officer between the U.N. and the international force when it moves into Egypt.

It is expected in N.Y. that the international force will be scattered between the Suez Canal and the Egypt-Israel demarcation line on a basis of separate battalions ethnically composed.

Americans Barred From M.E. Armies

WASHINGTON, Saturday. — A State Department spokesman said today that the U.S. would oppose the dispatch of Soviet volunteers to the Egyptian Army under any circumstances.

Officials viewed the Soviet statement that volunteers would be allowed to go to Egypt unless France and Britain withdrew as an attempt to worsen the already tense Middle East situation. They expressed the hope that Russia would permit the U.N. to seek a Middle East solution without the distraction of threats which they said would not serve the cause of peace.

Meanwhile, the U.S. also warned its own citizens that they will lose their citizenship if they volunteer to fight with foreign forces in the Middle East.

The warning was issued by the State Department in answer to inquiries from a number of American citizens who had asked whether they could volunteer for military service in either Arab or Israel forces.

The Department also reminded Americans of its recently imposed ban on travel to Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Syria. The Department has invalidated all passports for travel to those countries except in special cases.

It is believed here that the warning was issued to avoid giving the Russians a further pretext to send volunteers to the Middle East.

Word has been received that there are a number of U.S. citizens, including jet pilots, in Europe on their way to Israel.
(UP, INA, Reuter)

Eban: Israel Still Under Threat

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday. — The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, told the emergency session of the General Assembly today that Israel is ready to enter into negotiations with Egypt to settle all outstanding differences between them.

He spoke just before the Assembly decided by 66 votes to nil, with two abstentions, to place the Middle East crisis as a priority item on the agenda of the normal Assembly session which will open in New York on Monday.

It adopted a resolution to this effect introduced by Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge of the U.S.

Mr. Eban declared that his country would welcome a call from the Assembly for "a freely negotiated settlement" between the two countries. However, he added, it was for Egypt and Israel and not others to determine the conditions for their peaceful co-existence.

Describing the immediate situation in the region, he said that "dark clouds still hover over the Middle East." For the past two days, he went on, fedayeen gangs instigated by Nasser have been attacking Israel from Syria and Jordan — in clear defiance of the Assembly resolution of November 2 which called for a cessation of raids in neighbouring territories.

Furthermore, Israel is disturbed by recent reports of concentrations of offensive weapons in nearby countries and "threats to Israel's existence," he said.

The November 2 resolution also called upon U.N. members to refrain from introducing "military goods" into the area, he pointed out.
(UP, INA)

N. KOREANS MARCHING

SEOUL, Saturday (Reuter).— The South Korean Cabinet held an emergency session today to discuss reports of North Korean military movements towards the Armistice boundary.

Sees More Fighting Possible

MOSCOW, Saturday (Reuter).—TASS said in a statement today that Government circles expressed their satisfaction at the decision of Britain, France and Israel "to stop their aggression in Egypt." At the same time, the statement warned that the Soviet authorities will not prevent Russian citizens from joining Egyptian defence forces "if Britain, France and Israel do not withdraw their armed forces from Egyptian territory or try to postpone this withdrawal."

Quoting "Government circles," TASS said there was "apprehension" that the cease-fire move in Egypt was "merely a manoeuvre" to gain time for still further concentrations of forces to renew aggression.

The statement declared: "If Britain, France and Israel do not withdraw their troops from Egyptian territory despite the U.N. resolutions and if under various pretexts they delay fulfilment of these resolutions and concentrate forces, thus creating a threat of the renewal of hostilities against Egypt, then the appropriate organs of the Soviet Union will not permit obstacles in the way of departure of Soviet citizens who have expressed their desire to take part in the struggle of the Egyptian people for their independence."

The statement said requests had been received from many Soviet citizens, among them airmen, tank men and artillery men now in the reserves, as well as many officers who had participated in the Second World War, "for permission to go to Egypt as volunteers."

"They want to struggle for the removal of the aggressors from Egypt side by side with the Egyptian people," the statement added.

The statement said, in part:

Until two or three days ago the situation in the Middle East was such that military action against Egypt could spread to other areas as well. Even after the statements of the Governments of Britain, France and Israel regarding a cease-fire, British and French forces subjected Port Said to a severe bombing and landed new airborne troops in that area.

Besides, it emerged from official statements of the British and French Governments that they are at present refusing under various pretexts to withdraw their troops from Egyptian territory.

The position of the USSR is expressed in the letters of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Bulganin, to the President of the United States Eisenhower, to the British Prime Minister Eden, to the Premier of France Guy Mollet and of Israel Ben-Gurion, dated November 5, as well as in the appeal of the Soviet Government to the Security Council.

And the USSR is fully determined to give effect to the statements contained in them unless an end is put to aggression against Egypt in conformity with the decision of the extraordinary session of the U.N. Assembly.

It resolutely condemns all attempts to impose on the Egyptian people by force of arms the yoke of colonial oppression.

A vivid expression of the warm sympathies of the Soviet people to the Egyptian people, as also to the other peoples of the East fighting for their national independence and freedom, may be found in the numerous declarations of Soviet citizens among whom there are great numbers of airmen, tank personnel, artillerymen now in the reserve, as well as many officers who took part in the Great Patriotic War, requesting permission to volunteer for the expulsion of the aggressors from Egyptian soil.

The Soviet Union has been and continues to be a consistent supporter of friendship, co-operation and peaceful co-existence of states irrespective of their social order.

But the Soviet people had not been and will not be passive witnesses of international robbery when this or that colonial power tries by force of arms to enslave states of the East which had become independent.

The Soviet people therefore condemn the colonial war which is being waged for several years against the disarmed people of Algeria, where blood has been flowing in torrents.

Thousands and thousands of Algerian patriots possessing only primitive means of defence are waging a self-sacrificing fight against the colonizers.

Partial Call-Up Rumoured in USSR

MOSCOW, Saturday. — Tension over Hungary and the Middle East has created a most uncertain atmosphere in Moscow, and there have been rumours that leaves for servicemen have been cancelled and that partial mobilization of Soviet forces has been ordered. An unusual demand for soap, matches and other staple commodities was also remarked.

125 MIG JETS IN SYRIA

A Defence Department spokesman in Washington said on Friday that no great number of Russian-built MIG fighter planes had arrived in Syria. He put the total as probably less than 125.

The spokesman said there were three possible explanations for the jets being there:

They could be Egyptian Air Force planes which had escaped the Anglo-French attack on Egypt; they could be planes which Russia delivered to Syria after a formal military assistance agreement, or — the more serious possibility — they were Soviet Air Force planes with Soviet pilots.

Replying to reporters' questions the spokesman said the British-French force facing the Egyptians totalled more than 160,000 men.

In Paris a source close to the French Defence Minister, Maurice Bourges Manoury, said last night there were Soviet planes in Syria but, as far as was known, they had all been there before the cease-fire in the Canal Zone.

Usually reliable sources said that some of the Soviet arms said on Thursday by French Foreign Minister M. Christian Pineau, to have been found in the Sinai were discovered at El Arish and Abu El Agheila.

Large numbers of cases were found which, according to some reports, had not been opened by the Egyptians and were apparently being kept in reserve.

Press reports in Paris on Friday said 17 Egyptian aircraft and 77 airmen arrived in Saudi Arabia a few days ago, apparently seeking refuge from Allied air attacks.

On Friday night, the New York Daily News reported in a copyright dispatch from Washington that Russia had secretly flown hundreds of jet fighters and bombers into Arab nations to spearhead an Arab attack on Israel. It said the information came from a source which had proved reliable in the past, and quoted the source as saying that a saturation bombing attack on Israel might come on the Jewish Sabbath. The source said there may be as many as 3,000 Soviet planes and crews in Arab states.
(Reuter)

Ike Rejects Bid For 5-Power Talks

GETTYSBURG, Pennsylvania, Saturday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower sent a message today to the Swiss Government saying that the U.S. wanted to continue handling the present international crisis in the U.N. rather than at a summit conference of the major powers at this time.

Mr. Eisenhower was replying to the Swiss invitation to the U.S., Britain, France, the Soviet Union and India for a new conference of Heads of Government.

The announcement of the President's reply to the invitation was made at his farm home here shortly after he arrived from Washington for a few hours of relaxation.

6 Israelis Wounded In Fedayeen Raids

Six Israelis were wounded on Thursday night in six separate attacks by *fedayeen* operating out of Jordan and Syria.

At Omer, near Beersheba, water installations were blown up and a jeep ambushed, two of its passengers being wounded.

Near Mesilat Zion, in the Jerusalem Corridor, fire was opened on an Israel unit. Two members of the unit were wounded.

A half-track was blown up by a mine near Kfar Hanasi, in the Upper Galilee, wounding two soldiers.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up a building at Kfar Shmuel, near Ramle. At Taiyiba, in the Little Triangle, fire was opened on a vehicle. No one was hit.

West of Umm el Fahm, on the Hadera-Afula road, water installations were blown up.

Fedayeen gangs carried out two attacks on Friday night, the Army spokesman announced yesterday.

Near Beit Kama, in the Negev, fire was opened on a vehicle. At Elkosh, in the Upper Galilee, fire was opened on an empty house into which a hand grenade was also tossed. In both incidents there were no casualties.

B.G. Explains To Knesset Body

At a meeting of the Knesset Committee on Foreign Affairs and Security on Friday, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion reported on Israel's political and security situation in the light of the decisions of the U.N. Security Council.

The Prime Minister also reported on the reasons which led him to make the broadcast early Friday morning in which he announced Israel's willingness to withdraw from Sinai.

Ike Thanks Ben-Gurion for Israel Acceptance

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower on Thursday night sent a telegram of appreciation to Mr. David Ben-Gurion, Israel Prime Minister, for Israel's expressed willingness to withdraw its forces and accept a U.N. police force.

The White House, while announcing this, simultaneously released the text of yesterday's message from Mr. Eisenhower to Mr. Ben-Gurion and his reply received only half an hour earlier.

Yesterday, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the U.N., received a cable from Mrs. Golda Meir, Israel Foreign Ministry, announcing Israel's readiness to withdraw its forces from Egypt immediately upon conclusion of satisfactory arrangements with the U.N. in connection with the international forces.

The text of Mrs. Meir's cable follows:

I thank you for your cable No. 33 of today's date transmitting the two resolutions passed today by the U.N. General Assembly. I have the honour, on behalf of the Government of Israel, to inform you that the Government of Israel will withdraw its forces from Egypt immediately upon the conclusion of satisfactory arrangements with the United Nations in connection with the international forces.

At the same time and without prejudice to this undertaking I wish to state that while as a result of the Sinai operation we have succeeded in destroying many of the fedayeen gangs and the bases from which they were planned and directed, we must repeat our urgent request to the United Nations to call upon Egypt, which has consistently maintained that it is in a state of war with Israel, to renounce that position, to abandon the policy of boycott and blockade, to cease the sending into Israel of murder gangs, and in accordance with its obligations under the U.N. Charter to live at peace with member states, to enter into direct peace negotiations with Israel.

Sino-Burmese Accord On Disputed Area

TOKYO, Saturday (UP). — Burma and China agreed to withdraw their respective troops from disputed territory in their border areas, starting the end of this month, the new China News Agency reported yesterday

Budapest Vows End to Stalinism

VIENNA, Saturday (Reuter). — Budapest Radio today indicated that street fighting was still raging in the Hungarian capital. It appealed to workers there "to follow the example of the provinces, where order has been restored and work resumed nearly everywhere."

The call to return to work included a Communist Party and Government declaration saying that the achievements of the "democratic movement which started on October 23 would be protected," and that there would be no return to Stalinism.

The declaration renewed assurances that negotiations for the withdrawal of Soviet forces would begin with Hungary's Warsaw Pact partners "after the restoration of peace and order."

The military situation was stated to be confused in one of the main areas of resistance, near Gyoer, about 45 kilometres from the Austrian frontier, where the Russians launched a large-scale armoured attack at dawn on Wednesday. No news was available here of the fate of the other main rebel concentration in the area of Pecs, in southern Hungary.

UN Resolution Calls For Soviets to Quit Hungary

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter). — The U.N. General Assembly last night called on Russia to withdraw her troops from Hungary so that free elections could be held there under U.N. auspices.

By 48 votes to 11, with 16 abstentions, the Assembly voted for a resolution introduced by Italy and co-sponsored by Cuba, Ireland, Pakistan and Peru.

The Soviet bloc and India opposed the resolution and the majority of the Asian-African group abstained.

The Assembly also approved an American resolution calling on Russia to stop interfering with medical and food supplies being sent to the Hungarian people and calling for a concerted U.N. plan to aid the Hungarian refugees.

PEARSON: ISRAEL ENTITLED TO PEACE

OTTAWA, Saturday (INA). — External Affairs Minister, Mr. Lester Pearson, today warned that there would be no point in arranging a cease-fire in the Middle East and then returning to the state of raids and reprisals which have characterized the situation along Israel's borders for the past seven years.

"Israel can claim, and it has the right to claim, that the U.N. take some action to give it more security than it has had since the last Armistice," he declared.

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Weizmann Memorial Programme Today

REHOVOT, Saturday. — After what was virtually a last-minute improvisation resulting from the emergency situation, the Memorial Assembly on the fourth anniversary of Dr. Chaim Weizmann's passing will take place this afternoon (Sunday) in the Wix Auditorium in Yad Weizmann Avenue here.

The Assembly was planned to be held on the Memorial Plaza at Rehovot last Sunday, but had to be postponed owing to the Sinai Peninsula campaign and the imposition of emergency conditions.

Originally planned for an audience of 6,000 persons on the Memorial Plaza, the Assembly can only comprise 550 seats in the Wix Auditorium's main hall and 500 other seats will be available elsewhere in the large building, enabling invited guests to listen to the proceedings over the public address system.

The programme will include the Tel Aviv Chamber Choir under Mr. Eytan Lustig; Cantor Abraham Wilkomirsky, and soloists Rema Samsonov and Lilli Benatav.

Although Weizmann Day was fixed by the Government of Israel on November 2 of each year, to mark Dr. Weizmann's association with the Balfour Declaration, the actual anniversary of his passing is November 9 and the funeral took place on November 11, 1952.

BEN YA'ACOV DEAD

Zvi Ben Ya'acov, Sgan-Aluf in the Reserves, passed away on Friday night.

Ben Ya'acov was one of the heads of the Ordnance Department in the Hagana, and later one of the heads of the Ordnance Corps in the Defence Forces.

The funeral will leave at 2 a.m. today from Avihail, near Natanya.

Accadia to Close For Winter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Although the outlook for the winter season is the worst in years, all top class hotels, except the King David in Jerusalem and the Accadia Grand Hotel in Herzliya, intend to remain open during the winter.

The Accadia will close its doors on November 15, and intends to re-open on March 1. The hotel will, however, continue its catering service for receptions and cocktail parties, both in the premises and outside. The reception desk will also remain open.

The King David is due to close its doors on Wednesday.

The Dan, Ramat Aviv, Sharon and Tadmor Hotels are open, but all have considerably fewer bookings at present for the winter than in previous years. Hotels just below the "luxury" standards are also nearly all continuing, though their's too is mostly a tale of woe.

The Dan has closed its night club, because they have no floor-show attraction, but the Tadmor (on Fridays and Saturdays) and the Ramat Aviv have dancing. The Tadmor will attempt from November 15 to attract bookings by special services for dieticians, vegetarians and persons interested in slimming.

U.S. Phone Workers Pledge Support

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — A telegram pledging moral support has been received by Mr. P. Lavon, Secretary-General of the Histadrut, from Mr. J.A. Bierne, National Chairman of the American Union of Telephone and Telegraph Workers.

NEABS ARAB STAFF RESIGN

NICOSIA, Saturday (Reuter). — The Arab staff of the former Near East Arab Broadcasting Station near Limassol (now the "Voice of Britain") have resigned in protest against the station's being used for "British propaganda," a staff spokesman said last night.

He added that all the Arab staff want to leave Cyprus and go to Jordan.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Sion, 10 Ussishkin, 3601. Beit Yisrael, Bnei Zion, New Beit Yisrael Qtr., 3301.

TEL AVIV: Geula, 10 Allenby, 62275. Shor, 84 King George, 23962. Ben Yehuda, 143 Ben Yehuda, 28538. Fliersdorf, 27 Nahlat Binjamin, 4062. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67084. JAFFA: Varsano, 3 Rehov 340, 81792. RISHON LE-ZION: Karlan.

HAIFA: Schar, 3 Allenby, 2626.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Ramaney, 11 Ariesnoff, 61217. Dr. Grunwald, 23 Yehoshua Bin Nun, 62962.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Grifel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23466. Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 28643. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 68. Dr. Alkalai, 65 Rehov 4.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 9 Masaryk, 2434. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Rehov Zion, 67417.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post November 11, 1956

In the Supreme Court Sitting As Court of Civil Appeals

Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Landau and Witkon

Yaacov Tannenbaum and Shmuel Feis, Appellants, v. Shalom Nahum, Respondent, (C.A. 94/56).

Partners Severally Responsible for Damages

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal and counter-appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered on March 6, 1956.

Shalom Nahum injured his hand on March 14, 1950, while working at an improperly guarded machine at the "Fratiah" factory. One finger remained permanently bent. Nahum was 17 years old at the time the accident occurred. He was awarded IL6,328 damages by Judge Lewenberg of the Tel Aviv District Court. The damages were awarded against the sole defendants, Yaacov Tannenbaum and Shmuel Feis, partners in the firm "Fratiah," which was formed in 1950 and dissolved on July 12, 1954, the "Fratiah" Company taking its place.

Tannenbaum and Feis appealed against the District Court decision, both on the merits of the case and on the preliminary point that judgment could not be given against the partners of a firm unless the firm itself were joined as defendant to the action. Their counsel argued that section 41(1) of the Partnership Ordinance, 1930, requires that the firm itself be sued, this applying equally to a firm which has been dissolved if the cause of action arises from an obligation contracted before the dissolution of the firm. He argued further that this technical error on the part of the plaintiff could not be corrected by joining the firm as a defendant at a later stage, since the firm had since been struck off the register of partnerships. Therefore, the only course open to Nahum was to apply to the registrar to have the name of the firm restored to the register before taking any further steps against his clients.

Mr. Luria appeared for the appellants, Mr. Dinai for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Landau, in delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court, said that the reply to the appellants' preliminary argument lay in section 18 of the Partnership Ordinance which states:

Every partner is liable jointly with the other partners and also severally for all debts and obligations of the firm incurred while he is a partner... Provided always that execution shall not be ordered against a partner in respect of his several liability... unless either the partnership has been dissolved or the creditor has obtained judgment against the firm... and the judgment is unsatisfied: in the latter case the partner who pays the debt shall be entitled to relief pro rata from the firm and the other partners."

This joint and several liability of the partners allows the creditor to sue any of the partners separately without forfeiting his right of action against the remaining partners or the firm.

As to the appellants' reliance on section 61(1) which states that any registered partnership "shall be a legal person and may sue or be sued in the name of the firm," for his argument that the respondent should have sued the firm, or should, at least, have sued the firm also, he was leaning on a broken reed, continued Justice Landau. He then went on to compare the law on this point in Israel with that in England—which does not recognize a partnership as a legal personality—and in Scotland—which does. He concluded that the Israel law of partnership is for the main part based on English law and that no purpose would be served by turning for assistance to Scottish law, as Mr. Luria had tried to persuade the court to do.

The legal personality of a partnership, said Justice Landau, expresses itself mainly in the form of the firm's capacity to own property, to undertake obligations, to sue and be sued, a distinction having to be drawn between the property of the partnership and that of the individual partners (see C.A. 117/47, Psakim 2/189).

In addition, it must be noted that section 61(1) gives a creditor the right to sue a firm, as opposed to the individual partners, (as does English law) but does not oblige him to do so. Therefore it does not conflict with section 18.

The rule, in accordance with sections 61 and 18, is, therefore, concluded Justice Landau, that the respondent could have sued the firm (even after its dissolution as its obligation to him was created before its dissolution) or he could have sued the partners jointly or severally, without having sued the firm before, or together with, the partners. If the partnership had not been dissolved, then the respondent would have had to obtain a judgment against the partnership before starting execution proceedings against the partners, this having no bearing on the action itself. This was unnecessary in the present case as the partnership had been dissolved. Since the partners had been sued, the partner paying the whole claim would be entitled to pro rata relief from the other partner.

Turning to the merits of the case, Justice Landau dismissed the appellants' contention that the District Court had awarded excessive damages (IL6,328) for the respondent's partial loss of earning capacity. From the nature of things, he said, it is clear that loss of earnings, due to disability, cannot always be expressed in terms of a normal man's earnings, minus a certain percentage. Account must also be taken of other circumstances, such as that a disabled person might find it more difficult than a normal person to obtain employment, or might be retrenched before his healthy fellow-worker — which eventualities cannot be measured in figures, their effect being in the region of presumption and estimates. In the circumstances, the sum awarded by the District Court was not excessive, since the respondent's capacity to do physical work—which is the only work he is capable of doing—was certainly reduced by the accident.

In conclusion, Justice Landau dismissed the respondent's counter-appeal which was based on the argument that the District Court had erred in establishing the respondent's expectation of working life as being 60 years instead of 65. He held that the Supreme Court had already decided that expectation of working life is between 60 and 65 years, and in the circumstances of the case there was no need to interfere with the District Court's decision.

Appeal and counter-appeal dismissed without costs.

Judgment given on October 31, 1956.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
322, 249, 33.3 & 41.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00, 7.55, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m. 12.00, 4.00, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 p.m. News: English: 1.45 p.m. French: 3.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m. 2.15 and 6.00 p.m. Turkish News: 11.30 a.m.

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Prayers for the Orthodox Community in Jaffa. 10.30 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" — Eddie Constantine (Vocalist). 12.30 Housewives' Corner. 12.50 Requests (R). 1.20 Messages to Immigrants. 3.15 Prayers from the American Church in Jerusalem.

4.00 Music for Sunday: Haydn: "Missa Sanctae Caeciliae," Part One. 4.40 Intermezzo with Stan Freeman. 5.05 Programme for Drivers. 5.30 Youth Programme. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.18 Ron Ami. 7.40 Sport. 8.05 This Week at the Cinema. 8.20 "Reganim" — Agriculturers' Bag. 8.55 Bible Reading: Shmuel A' — Chapter 1. 9.15 I.P.O. Concert: Conductor: Francesco Molinari-Pradelli. Soloist: Zino Francescatti (Violin). Beethoven: Violin Concerto in D. op. 61. 10.00 "Trap" — Police Files Tell. 10.25 Light Fare. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
467, 469, 255, 43.9 & 48.3 M.

English News: 10.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.2, 43.9 & 460 M.): 1.45 The Siena Piano. 2.15 Close Down.

5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 5.45 Guidance for Olim. Dr. Kamrat. 6.00 Light music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Persian. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.2 M.): Programme for South Africa: 6.30 News. 6.37 "Personal Column." Walter Eytan. 6.45 "New digs", report from an archaeological Conference. 7.00 South Africans in Israel. Programme for U.K. 11.30 a.m. News. 11.37 Personal Column. 11.45 "Around the Settlements." 12.00 "Learn a Song."

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.8, 205, 220 and 230 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.32 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Sport. 7.20 Classical Requests Programme. 8.00 Bow & Arrow. 8.20 "Limelight." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 19.42, 16.96 and 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 a.m. News. "This Scotland." Contact Programme. International Commentary.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Congo Crossing.
EDEN: Bedevilled. Also today at 10.30 a.m.
EDISON: Blood Alley.
ORGIL: Hill 24 Does Not Answer.
ORION: Jubal.
ORNA: D-Day the Sixth of June, 2nd week. At 5.30: Dan and Sandie.
RON: "Sheytan."
STUDIO: Come Back, Little Sheba.
TEL OR: "Le Feu dans le Peau," 4th week.
ZION HALL: Run for Cover.

TEL AVIV

At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY: Oasis, 2nd week.
ARMON DAVID: Hobson's Choice.
CHEN: The Court Jester, 5th week.
EDEN: A Cigarette and a Glass, 4th week.
ESTHER: Trial, 3rd week.
MOGRABI: The Lieutenant Wore Skirts, 4th week.
OPHIR: The Eddy Duchin Story, 3rd week.
MIGDALOR: The Fire Bird.
ORION: Rebel Without a Cause, 6th week.
SHDEROTH: Cell 2455, 2nd week.
TAMAR: Modern Times, 4th week. Matinees also, continuous from 9.45 a.m. (last show at 3.45 p.m.).
TCHELETH: My Sister Eileen, 3rd week.
YARON: Susan Slept Here.
ZAMIR: "Cuore Ingrato," 9th week.

HAIFA

ARMON: "Les Mères Sont Patiences."
EN DOR: Untamed.
ORLY: On the Waterfront.
MORIAH: Annie Get Your Gun.
MAY: Miracle in the Rain.
ORION: The Conqueror, 3rd week.
ATZMON: Beau Brummell, 2nd week.
PEER: The Benny Goodman Story.
GAL OR: Madame Curie. Matinees: Tropic Zone.
ORAN: "Les Grandes Manoeuvres", 2nd week.
AMPHITHEATRE: The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit, 2nd week.

Announcing Special Lecture!
Israel's Divine Destiny
by Lester Sumrall
World Traveller and Author
UNITED EVANGELICAL SERVICES
Lecture Hall, Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m.
Admission Free. Public is invited

BRITISH PRESS:

USSR Replaces Nasser in M.E.

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — British and French armed action in Egypt foiled a Russian "master plan" to intervene militarily in the Middle East, Mr. John Baker White, a former Conservative M.P., said in Canterbury last night.

The Russians had already named the plan "Operation Mena," because the Soviet Command Headquarters in Egypt were to be at the Mena House Hotel, near the Pyramids and adjacent to the Cairo West airfield, he told a U.N. Association meeting.

White said all his information came from unofficial sources, but he was convinced it was true. He claimed these were the details:

Russian army leaders appreciated that in the interests of self-preservation Israel would be bound sooner or later to attack one of her neighbours.

As the Israel attack developed the Soviet Government would have announced it was sending "volunteers" to help the Egyptians.

The Soviet "volunteers" were to be flown in by way of airfields in Syria.

Equipment was ready and waiting in Egypt.

British operations had already disclosed that there were large numbers of tanks, self-propelled guns and rocket batteries, all of Soviet manufacture, which had been marshalled in parks in Egypt.

Moscow Intervention

Mr. White said three things contributed to throwing "Operation Mena" out of gear: the swiftness of the Israel attack on Egypt, the Anglo-French intervention with armed force and the uprising of the Hungarian people.

Leading newspapers today also warned of Soviet penetration in the Middle East. The Conservative "Daily Telegraph" said, "It is now Russia who has replaced Nasser as the server of notice of extinction on Israel.

"Moscow will undoubtedly attempt to organize a bloc of Arab States under her patronage in a form even more direct than that already exercised in Egypt and Syria. It will therefore again be tempting for Israel to do to other neighbours what she did to Egypt. Resistance to that temptation is essential and can only be fortified by an effective guarantee of her frontiers."

The liberal "Manchester Guardian" said, "The (British) Government is coming towards support for the U.N. in a most welcome way.

U.N. Force

"A U.N. force numerically smaller than the whole Anglo-French invasion force would be sufficient for it would have the moral sanction of almost the whole world behind it. The essential aspect is that the exclusion of the Great Powers is designed as much as anything to keep Russia out of the international force. Whatever thoughts there may have been before the massacres in Hungary, Russia cannot be permitted a share now." The liberal "News Chronicle" said, "It is essential that this police force should have the strength to be effective.

"Colonel Nasser said in his broadcast yesterday that Egypt would not allow the clearing of the Canal as long as there is a single soldier left on Egyptian soil. Let us hope that Nasser's words were intended only for a domestic audience.

"Neither Jew nor Arab has in the past shown the slightest respect for the U.N. The police force must also be visibly a deterrent to further adventures," the "Chronicle" added.

The Labour "Daily Herald" said, "It is important for us to leave the Canal because we are there in defiance of law and because our presence assists Russian political penetration of the Middle East since it provides a tempting excuse for Russian armed intervention. It is essential to repair our shattered co-operation with the U.S. and restore unity with the Commonwealth."

The Communist "Daily Worker" announced today that its chief cartoonist, Gabriel, had resigned because he "profoundly disagrees" with the newspaper's policy over Hungary.

Gabriel, pen name of Mr. Jamess Farell, has been with the "Worker" for 20 years.

You Should See
"THE EDDY DUCHIN STORY"

Arab Leaders to Meet in Beirut On Joint Middle East Policy

BAGHDAD, Saturday (Reuter). — King Feisal of Iraq left Baghdad today by air for Beirut to attend a meeting of Arab rulers called by President Camille Chamoun of the Lebanon.

The King was accompanied by General Nuri e-Said and Burhan e-Din Bashayan, his Premier and Foreign Minister, and the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

The rulers and their premiers will meet early next week. Arab diplomatic quarters here said the meeting would formulate a unified Arab military and political policy.

Iraq severed diplomatic relations with France on Friday.

She also decided to attend any meetings of the Council of the Five Nation Baghdad Pact in which Britain takes part, it was announced.

The Pact links Britain with Iraq, Persia, Turkey and Pakistan in a defence alliance.

Only Islamic Countries

An official communique issued on Friday night said that "since Anglo-French intervention in Egypt, the Iraqi Government has tried individually and collectively with the Arab states and its allies, the three Islamic countries, Turkey, Pakistan and Iran, to find the best possible way to secure Egypt's safety and independence, as well as to safeguard the interests of every Arab and Islamic country in this sensitive region.

"In spite of its efforts and the success in stopping France and Britain from continuing their hostilities in Egypt, and Britain's guaranteeing the withdrawal of her own and Israel troops beyond the Armistice Lines, according to the recent Teheran Conference resolutions, the Iraqi Government in the present circumstances finds itself obliged to confine its meetings in the Baghdad Pact Council to the three Islamic countries.

"In view of France's continued unfriendly policy towards the Arab countries, the Iraqi Council of Ministers decided to severe its diplomatic relations with France."

Britain Surprised

In London, news of Iraq's decision not to attend meetings of the Council of the Five Nation Baghdad Pact, at which Britain was present, came as a surprise to officials last night.

They declined to make any comment on the news pending the receipt of official reports from Baghdad.

Although the French Embassy will be closed, consular and commercial relations with France will be maintained, it was authoritatively stated in Baghdad last night.

French citizens in Iraq will not be affected, official quarters stated.

Political observers in Baghdad interpret Iraq's decision as a "freezing" of the Baghdad Pact by Iraq, the architect of it with Turkey, though it is pointed out that the pact still exists.

Iraq's action is interpreted as a moral sanction against Britain for her co-operation with France in the joint military action against Egypt.

Official Baghdad quarters today categorically denied reports that Russian arms had reached Iraq.

An Iraqi Government spokesman said "the Government will not permit any kind of arms build-up."

Diplomatic sources are convinced that Russian-made planes, reported to have reached Syrian airports recently, belonged to Egypt and had been flown from Saudi Arabian airfields last week in order to be returned to Egypt.

Authoritative reports from Jordan today said "not a single Russian bomber or fighter or any kind of Russian arms has reached Jordan."

In Amman, the Jordanian Prime Minister, Suleiman Nablusi, today issued a defence order banning the import of French goods.

The order follows Jordan's breaking off diplomatic relations with France for her intervention in Egypt.

The Jordan Government has decided to take over all French schools and institutions in Jordan and put them under the contori of the Ministry of Education, Cairo Radio reported yesterday from Amman.

Libya Shifts Envoys In Islam Countries

TRIPOLI, Saturday (Reuter). — The Libyan Council of Ministers has approved two important diplomatic shifts, it was learned today.

It named the present Ambassador to Egypt, Saddik Muntasser, to serve as Minister Plenipotentiary to Saudi Arabia in addition to his present post.

Its present Minister to Turkey, Ali Jerbi, is to serve also as Minister Plenipotentiary to Iraq.

The Independent Arabic newspaper, "Arraed," reported today from "reliable sources" that the Libyan Government has asked Britain to withdraw Mr. Cecil Creatorex, First Secretary for Arab Affairs at the Embassy in Tripoli.

Britain Asked to Leave

It was reported that the British Ambassador, Mr. Gerald Graham, had called on the Prime Minister, Mustapha Ben Halim, to discuss the matter.

The paper also said that Libya should now consider revision of the Anglo-Libyan Treaty. It said that France had "made offers" to Libya in return for retaining some of her bases, but that Libya had refused the offers and had insisted on complete French evacuation by November 30.

YOUR TRAVEL AGENT IS AN EXPERT-
HE RECOMMENDS **SABENA**
BELGIAN WORLD AIRLINES

KUPAT-AM BANK LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders will be held on Thursday, December 6, 1956, at 4 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, 13 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel Aviv.

AGENDA: Consideration of a Special Resolution as follows:

1. 8,000 "A" Ordinary Shares numbered from 12001 to 20,000 inclusive, and 11,000 "C" Preference Shares numbered from 38,001 to 49,000 inclusive — whose allotment has not been applied for — will henceforth be converted into "D" Preference Shares.
2. The rights of holders of "D" Preference Shares are as follows:
   A. The Fixed Dividend (non-cumulative) to be paid to the holders of these shares shall be 5% per annum on the sums paid-up on these shares.
   B. "D" Preference Shares shall neither carry any voting rights whatsoever in the Company, nor will they entitle participation in the Company's meetings.
   C. "D" Preference Shares shall not entitle their holders to participate in the surplus assets upon their being distributed.
3. "D" Preference Shares created by this Special Resolution shall not be offered to the shareholders of the Company as is required by paragraph 47 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Further, notice is hereby given to shareholders that, if at the above Meeting a quorum is not present, the Meeting shall be adjourned and will be held on Monday, December 10, 1956, at the same time and place. At a postponed meeting such as this, three members personally present shall constitute a quorum.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Joseph Caspi
Secretary

Tel Aviv, November 9, 1956.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions: —
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem, 9-1, p.d. (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1.)

Conquest of the Desert. Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Saturday.

1) Sculptures and Drawings by Jakob Loew. 2) Paintings by Dan Reiner. 3) "Mashit." Works. Artists House, 10-1 3-6.

1) Selected Archaeological Art objects — new acquisitions. 2) French Painters of the 20th Century. 3) Iranian Ceramics 1500 B.C.—1500 A.D. (in honour of UNESCO International Museum Week and of Bezalel's 50th Anniversary). 4) Paintings by Antcher of Paris. Exhibit of the Month. Door of an Imamzada (Shi'ite Shrine) Persia, Ispahan, 1293 A.D. (693 A.H.). Bezalel 9-1, 2-5.

Paintings and Sculptures by Alice Arbel. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Malmon. 10-1. 3-6.

• Tours: —
Hebrew University conducted tour. Call 4253, 4077.

• Lecture: —
Mr. Cherniak on My Visit to Russia and other East European countries. Beeri Club, 9 Alharizi. 8.30.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner music. Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd. Air conditioned.

• Exhibitions: —
Z.O.A. House (10 a.m.-8 p.m.) 9.30 p.m. and daily — American Silk Screen Printing: Thomas Moore (Sculptor) Photographs. Oil Paintings and Gouaches by Mina Zisselman. Museum, 10-1 a.m.-3 p.m.

• Music Lecture: —
Z.O.A. House, 5.30 p.m.—Menashe Ravina (with records) on Mahler's "Songs on the Death of Children."

• Theatre: —
Cameri, "He Walked Through the Fields." New Cameri Hall, 8.

RAMAT GAN

• Theatre: —
Do-Re-Mi, "The Pajama Game." Rama, 8.30.
Ice Parade, Ziratron, 3.30 & 8.

GIVAT RAMBAM

A good advice for a pleasant evening — Zili Bar (formerly Trocadero), 14 Rehov Hanegbah. At the microphone: Amalie Triano.

Radio Sussmann
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THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
The Public is kindly requested to note the
CONCERT SCHEDULE
for the week Nov. 11-17
Special Subscription Concert No. 2
Conductor:
Francesco MOLINARI-PRADELLI
Soloist:
Zino FRANCESCATTI
(Violin)
TEL AVIV—Tonight, Nov. 11 Series "T"
Monday, Nov. 12 — Series "S"
Subscription Concert No. 2
TEL AVIV—Tuesday, Nov. 13 Series "A"
Concerts in Tel Aviv start at 8 p.m.
HAIFA
Special Subscription Concert No. 1
Conductor:
Francesco MOLINARI-PRADELLI
Soloist:
Zino FRANCESCATTI
(Violin)
Thursday, Nov. 15—at 8 p.m. Armon Theatre
A limited number of Subscription Tickets are available at the Orchestra's Office, 33 Rehov Herzl, 9-1, 4-6.
Farewell Concert
ZINO FRANCESCATTI
(Violin)
Conductor:
Francesco MOLINARI-PRADELLI
TEL AVIV—Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 8 p.m., Ohel Shem Hall
Programme: Overture "Iphigenie in Aulis" — Gluck; Concerto for Violin and Orchestra — Mendelssohn; Concerto for Violin and Orchestra — Brahms.
Tickets, as from today, at the Orchestra's Office, 36 Allenby Rd., 11-2, 4-6.
Youth Concert No. 1
Change of Date:
TEL AVIV—Thursday, Nov. 22 — at 5 p.m. sharp, Ohel Shem Hall.
Conductor:
Francesco MOLINARI-PRADELLI
Soloist
Daniel BARENBOIM
Piano
Tickets obtainable at Youth Dept., Tel Aviv Municipality, 29 Rehov Hamelekh David and at the Orchestra's Office, 10-1, 4-6.
CUT OUT AND KEEP

Church Services

JERUSALEM

St. Paul's Church (Musrara Qr.): E.S. 7 a.m. H.C. as announced. Preacher: Canon H.R.A. Jones (Tel. 3715).

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m. Minister Rev. W. Gardiner Scott. Vesper Service united with Y.M.C.A. at 4.30 p.m.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall). 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 8 a.m. German Mozpice Chapel. Languages: German, Italian, English, French. 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel. Languages: English, French, German, Italian; St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne). Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese; 6 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel) Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German, 9 a.m. Pierre de Sion 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

Notre Dame de France (St. Paul's St.), M.S. 8 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim). Morning Worship, 11 a.m. Midweek Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M.G. Griebenow.

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service. 6 p.m. "Christians in Action — Y.M.-Y.W.C.A. Week of Prayer" by H.L. Minard. Public welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A. Room 110). Breaking of Bread, 10.30 a.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way). E.S. 7.30 p.m.

Bible Evangelical Mission (Pentecostal), Hovevei Zion St., first house: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J.W. Foster).

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation (Opp. Gan Rehavia). Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer. 8 p.m. Friday: E.S., 6 p.m. Saturday: Bible Study, 10 p.m.

Seventh Day Adventists (Rehov Abraham Lincoln, near Y.M.C.A.): 9.30 a.m. Sabbath School. 10.45 a.m. Preaching & Worship. 4 p.m. Bible class. (Russian Compound): Mass 8 a.m. (Russian).

Greek Orthodox Church (St. Simeon's, Katamon): Mass 8.30 a.m. (Greek & Arabic).

Assemblies of God Church, corner Mamilla & King George Rds. (Pastor: H.B. Pencovic): Sat., 7.30 p.m.; Sun., 5 p.m. Prayer Meeting: Wed., 7.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Immanuel Church (Anglican Episcopal) off 39 Ibn Gvirol (St.): M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 5 p.m.

The Church of Jaffa (St.): H.C. 7.30 a.m. M.S. 10 a.m. Evening Service 7 p.m.; Preacher: Rev. R.G. Allison, P.O.B. 3715, Tel Aviv.

Church of Scotland (St. Peter's), Jaffa: M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 7 p.m.

St. Peter's Church (Calbotts), Jaffa Port; 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 p.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish.

Russian Orthodox Church (St. Peter's Church, Abu Kabir); Mass 8 p.m. (Russian).

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain St., near Vine St. (American Protestant; Episcopal); H.C. 7.30 a.m.; M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 6.30. (P.O.B. 1797).

The Scandinavian Seamen's Church (41 Meir St.). P.O.B. 1305, Lutheran Service, 3 p.m.

Russian Orthodox Church (St. Eliyah's Cave, Mt. Carmel): Mass 8 a.m.

Brethren (Bethesda Gospel Hall, 39 Allenby Rd.): Sun.: Breaking of Bread, 9.30 a.m. (2nd & 4th Sun. of month, 6.30 p.m.); Gospel meets., 5 p.m. Wed.: Bible Study, 5 p.m.; Prayer, 6.30 p.m. Sat.: Bible study, 5 p.m. Languages: Hebrew, Arabic, English, Russian, German, etc.

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Church of Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Mass 8 a.m. (Greek and Arabic).

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Today's Postbag

WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	75	—	13	15
Tiberias	69	11	23	24
Haifa Port	44	11	19	20
Netanya	69	14	23	27
Tel Aviv Port	53	17	19	29
Lydda Airport	61	11	20	29
Jerusalem	69	8	14	17
Beersheba	34	11	18	21
Eilat	25	13	25	34
Sinai	—	—	—	35

FORECAST: Partly cloudy.

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

DEPARTURES

Dr. S. Wolf, head of OSE in Israel, to Paris for a meeting of the world OSE organization.

ISRAEL EMBASSY staff in Budapest are safe, according to a cable received on Friday by the Foreign Ministry.

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THE TELEPHONE numbers of the Income Tax Assessor in Tel Aviv are now 21278 and 21279.

• • •

THE PHILATELIC Services, 2 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv, will be open on Tuesday — date of issue of a new air-mail stamp — until 4 p.m. and not until 6 p.m. as previously announced.

• • •

A MEMORIAL MEETING to mark the 30th day after the death of Dr. Aaron Syngalowski, Chairman of the World ORT Union Central Executive, will be held today at 8 p.m. in the Tel Aviv Museum, 16 Rothschild Blvd. The speakers will be the Minister of Labour, Mr. M. Namir, Prof. Ben-Zion Dinur, Mr. M. Erem M.K., Deputy-Minister of Agriculture Mr. Z. Zur, and Mr. J. Oleiski, Director of ORT in Israel.

Ben-Zvi Congratulates President Eisenhower

President Ben-Zvi last week sent a message of congratulations to President Eisenhower on the occasion of his re-election.

"In the name of the people of Israel, and in my own name," President Ben-Zvi wrote, "I extend to you our heartfelt wishes on the occasion of your re-election to your esteemed post," he said.

"Your untiring efforts for world peace and the extension of faithful relations and friendship between peoples which characterized your first tenure in office, will, we are sure, also continue in the future."

President Ben-Zvi expressed the hope that Mr. Eisenhower's good health would continue, and wished him success.

2 Ships Bring 1,500 Immigrants, Passengers

HAIFA, Saturday. — Nearly 1,500 immigrants and a very small number of other passengers arrived here in the s.s. Jerusalem and Artza yesterday.

The immigrants had originally been on their way to Israel in two foreign vessels, which had broken their journey on the outbreak of hostilities. The newcomers had waited in Italy and Crete to be picked up by Israel ships. The Jerusalem sailed again in the evening with about 400 passengers, some of them emigrants.

High School Students To Work on Farms

Third-year secondary school students will serve for two weeks in agricultural settlements because of the urgent need for more hands following the emergency situation.

Mr. Z. Aranne, Minister of Education and Culture, has agreed to a request to this effect by the settlements, it was announced yesterday.

The young people will serve under the National Service Scheme for Secondary School Students.

District conferences of secondary school principals on this matter will be held at 3 p.m. today at the Herzliya School in Tel Aviv and the Reali School in Haifa. In Jerusalem, a conference was held on Friday at the Rehavia Secondary School.

Mobil Oil Firm Purchased By Sonneborn Interests

HAIFA, Saturday. — Mobil Oil Israel Ltd., an affiliate of Socony Mobil Oil Co. Inc., has been purchased by the Sonneborn Interests of New York, it has been announced.

Negotiations for the transfer have been under way for many months.

The business of marketing a full line of petroleum products will be continued and expanded, according to the Sonneborn Interests, through a company which will have an adequate supply of crude oil and transportation.

The present employees will be retained.

Child Found After 20 Hours in Field

REHOVOT, Saturday. — Three-year-old Carmela David was found semi-conscious in a field yesterday morning after she had spent 20 hours in the cold wandering from her home since the previous afternoon.

Over 100 Rehovot and Petah Tikva police searched for her. She was sent to the Kaplan Hospital where she was revived under treatment. She was said to be out of danger tonight.

Police stated that, according to the tracks, Carmela had covered six kilometres, ending only 300 metres from her home.

USSR Threat to Bomb Israel Was Real Risk; Josephthal

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Saturday. — "If Israel had refused to accept the U.N. resolutions calling on us to withdraw from Sinai, there was a very real danger that the U.S.S.R. would have bombed this country. The Soviets could then have appeared as implementing the U.N. resolutions, and no one would have come to our help," Dr. Giora Josephthal, Secretary-General of Mapai, told a meeting at the Ora Cinema this morning.

"At a time when we were completely isolated at the U.N., we could not have risked such an attack. It is no shame to be afraid of a Soviet bombing attack, and a responsible government was bound to consider carefully whether it could take such a risk.

"However, now that we have agreed to withdraw our forces, we shall not be alone if the U.S.S.R. attacks us. The Russian Government knows this and that it now risks a world war by attacking us. Our acceptance of the resolutions has favourably changed our standing in the Western world.

"The Government's decision to agree to withdraw was unanimous," he said. Dr. Josephthal stated that no one could say with certainty that the danger of a Soviet attack had now passed, but "we believe that it has been greatly reduced."

He called on the nation to unite around the Army and Government, and "that genius in our ranks, Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion." Such unity would help us turn the Army's victory into a political victory as well.

German Planning

Speaking dispassionately, he made a careful analysis of the situation before the Sinai Operation and of events since.

The Egyptian positions and stores we had overrun in Sinai had been planned on the model worked out by the German Army during World War II, and certainly not by an Egyptian. A former S.S. leader had planned Egypt's arms industry.

The great idol, the "omnipotent" Nasser had been proved to be impotent of any military ability. "We have shown the Arab states that their armies alone are incapable of fighting us unless they received help from a great power." Col. Nasser could not blame his debacle on King Farouk as he did in 1948. His army was smashed and could not be speedily rebuilt because it was destroyed technically, militarily and from the point of view of morale.

Turning to the political situation, Dr. Josephthal stated that the Arab-Israel conflict was perhaps the U.N.'s greatest failure. The U.N. had failed because it was not a court of justice, but judged according to the interests of the powers.

It had no means of implementing its decisions which depended on the goodwill of the nations. The U.N. had expected us to wait until the Arabs started a war against us and then to rely on it to defend us. We could not do this, as we knew that we must rely on our own strength and because the advantage lies with the party which decides when and how to take the initiative.

He thought that the U.S. had voted against us in the General Assembly because it feared that a chain reaction would have been set off in the Middle East which would have led to a world war. She had also feared an enlargement of the conflict through the entry of Russia, officially or otherwise. Moreover, Anglo-French intervention behind America's back had endangered NATO.

U.N. Force Welcome

But it appeared now that America had recognized that the Middle East *status quo ante* up to a fortnight ago could not return, for this reason the International Force had been suggested.

Although it had no precedent, and we did not know its details, we should welcome this Force because it would limit Egypt's sovereignty in her own country. Whenever there had been talk of an Arab-Israel peace in the past, Israel was expected to make territorial concessions. "Today after operation Sinai, no one thinks in those terms any more."

Russia had made Col. Nasser its favourite during the past year and received a foothold in the Middle East from him. Col. Nasser gave the Soviets military bases, and we had now seen that the Sinai bases were not for the Egyptian Army alone. The destruction of the Egyptian army and its installations were a great blow to Russia and her prestige.

Because of her tremendous loss of prestige in Europe, she had apparently thought of taking the Arabs as new partners, at the price of bombing Israel.

We were not sure of this, but during the past few days we had received two written warnings from Moscow, the Ambassador was recalled and Russia stopped its oil supplies to us. At the same time, modern jet planes had been observed in Syria for the first time. The threat to Israel was very real.

Dr. Josephthal hoped our decision to withdraw from Egypt would not influence our standing in Gaza which had never been part of Egypt, not even annexed to it. Its residents and refugees were not Egyptian citizens.

We hoped also that passage for our ships would be assured in the Suez and Red Sea, by the International Force or by ourselves, although we could not be sure of this. We would also demand that Sinai be occupied by the International Force and not by Egypt when we left it.

"The Government had to take its decision to withdraw in order to reduce the danger of the U.S.S.R. acting against us. But the territorial and judicial status of Israel, as it was a fortnight ago, will never return. No one can force us to sign another armistice. We will do everything, and we shall not be alone in our efforts, to work for a permanent peace settlement. A long struggle lies before us even if no attack comes from outside. The nation must now be united," he ended.

World Protests Over Hungary

Moments of silence in tribute to the Hungarian rebels were observed in Holland, Belgium, Norway and Denmark yesterday while more violent anti-Soviet demonstrations elsewhere showed popular feeling on the events in Hungary.

Demonstrators surged into Communist party offices in three French towns—Strassbourg, Caen and Rennes—smashing windows, throwing out furniture, and setting newspapers and documents on fire. A grenade wrecked part of the Communist Party building in Bourgogne, France.

Nearly 2,000 shouting University students fought with police outside the Soviet Embassy in London after they had attempted to hand in a petition protesting Russia's "ruthless armed oppression" in Hungary. Students in Dublin paraded with anti-Soviet banners and one mob smashed the windows of a Communist book shop.

Two police and a demonstrator were injured in Antwerp when 300 Catholic students tried to attack Communist headquarters and library. In Vienna demonstrators stormed a Communist meeting and manhandled participants.

Soviet Embassy parties in Washington, Ottawa, Buenos Aires and Montevideo on the anniversary of the Russian revolution were pointedly snubbed by diplomats of the Western countries. Across the street from the Embassy in Washington, the headquarters of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers lighted a six-story sign condemning the Soviet action. In other capitals, demonstrators interfered with the Soviet receptions.

In Lausanne, the Swiss Olympic Committee decided to withdraw from the Olympic Games in Melbourne. They said they would not compete in an Olympiad with Russian athletes. Hungarians in Britain earlier announced their intention to appeal for the barring of Soviet athletes from the games.

In the Netherlands, all non-Communist members of the Dutch second chamber of the legislature walked out when a Communist speaker, Gerben Wagenaar, said that the Russians had merely seen to it that Hungary did not turn Fascist. (Reuter, UP)

Eight Young Immigrants Escape from Hungary

LYDDA, Saturday. — A dramatic last-minute escape came to eight young Jewish immigrants who fled from Hungary last week and arrived here yesterday in an El Al plane from Vienna.

They were exhausted from their journey, having been imprisoned in a Hungarian camp at the frontier for three days. They were released and told to return to Budapest, but escaped by zigzagging over the frontier to Austria.

One of the young men related that he had been detained two months without trial by the Hungarian police for trying to cross the frontier. He referred to the police as Gestepo — their accepted name in Hungary. (Itim)

Sinai Film Shown

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — A film taken in the Sinai during the operations is being shown in many cinemas this week. The film was taken by the Geva and Army photographers.

Warsaw Paper Notes Anglo-French Failure

WARSAW, Saturday (Reuter). — The newspaper "Glos Pracy" said here today that Britain and France had not succeeded in either of their aims in Egypt — the overthrow of Abdul Nasser and the recapture of the Suez Canal.

The newspaper added, "The Soviet Union, whose influence they wanted to eliminate, has become in the eyes of the Arabs their greatest defender. Everybody in the Middle East is of the opinion that it is the determined stand of the USSR that has led to the cease-fire announced by the Anglo-French-Israel coalition.

"Worthy of note is the vigorous activity of the U.N. organizations as well, as the general conformity of views of the two powers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, and also their efforts to put an end to this conflict.

"It is, above all, these two powers that guarantee the peace of the world.

"It would be useful to call a conference not only with the participation of the Big Four but also of India and China."

U.N. Faces Test On Israel Says Meir

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The United Nations must solve the problems of the Middle East in order to strengthen world peace, Foreign Minister Golda Meir told a Mapai mass rally in Beit Ha'am, Tel Aviv today.

Peace in this area is the imperative test facing the U.N. now, the Foreign Minister declared, because it is impossible that a member state which considers itself in a permanent state of war with another member should continue to belong to the world organization. The U.N. General Assembly cannot concern itself with an armistice regime which has been destroyed, she continued.

Referring to the Sinai operations, the Foreign Minister stated that the battle proved the superiority of the spirit of our men who were armed with the consciousness of the justice of our cause. The spirit of the Israel Defence Forces was stronger than steel tanks and MIG's. The battle further proved that Egyptian soldiers were unwilling to give their lives for the dictator who heads their state.

Bases of Murder

We fought, Mrs. Meir continued, to eradicate from our borders the bases of murder gangs and to smash the might with which Nasser planned our destruction. We fought to ensure that ships flying the Israel flag would be able to pass through Suez the same as ships of all other nations. We wished to ensure that Eilat harbour would not be paralyzed.

The Foreign Minister declared that Israel had moved to expell Egypt from part of our homeland, which was for a time Egyptian territory and which the Egyptian dictator had converted into a base for *fedayeen* murderers. Following our victory in Sinai huge arms stores were discovered. These were amassed for only one purpose — the annihilation of Israel.

The Foreign Minister asserted that no delegate to the U.N. Assembly can with sincerity question the justice of our action — which was based on the inherent right of self-defence.

World Peace Needs Strong Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"World peace cannot be achieved by undermining Israel," Mr. Meir Argov, Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, told a packed auditorium at Jerusalem's Ron Hall yesterday at a Mapai sponsored meeting.

He said the brief Sinai campaign had created four facts: annexation to Israel of the Gaza Strip which had served as a marauder base against Israel; smashing the Eilat and Suez Canal blockade which had cost Israel millions of pounds. ("The Canal is now closed to everybody — when it is opened, it will be open to everybody," Mr. Argov said.) The Arab Legion, crumbling at a critical hour, no longer existed as a unified political factor. The Egyptian ruler, who had enjoyed the sympathy and support of Messrs. Shepilov, Nehru, Chou En-lai, Tito and the U.S., had been defeated.

Undermining the State of Israel could affect the peace of the entire world, Mr. Argov said. At the same time, we must courageously face the long and protracted struggle ahead — both on the security and the political levels. Mr. Argov said he believed the U.S. was sincere in its concern for the fate of Israel — but it should prove its sincerity by suppling defence arms.

The British Labour Party, Mr. Argov said, had attacked its Government for its Suez policy alone and this "for the sake of world peace." The question remained, however, whether the Labour Party could assess the world situation without seeing the dangers lying in wait for Israel.

The audience adopted a resolution to send greetings to the Government and particularly to the Prime Minister, Mr. D. Ben-Gurion. When the meeting opened, the audience observed a minute of silence for the fallen.

Tel Aviv Hapoel Draw With Jaffa Maccabi

The Tel Aviv Hapoel and Maccabi Jaffa teams drew one all today in a match played on the Jaffa Hapoel ground before 1,000 spectators.

Both teams had some players missing. In the 63rd minute Maccabi Jaffa's inside left, M. Miranda, scored the first goal. The equalising goal was scored by the centre forward of Tel Aviv Hapoel, Yehuda Yov.

T.A. BACKET BALL

Two games were played today on Tel Aviv Maccabi ground for the Maccabi Cup in Tel Aviv. In the first game Tel Aviv Maccabi beat Brit Maccabi Atid by 35 to 29. In the second game Maccabi Jaffa beat Tel Aviv Betar by 35 to 28.

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Salute to the Flag is given by the late Aluf-Mishne Assaf Simhoni, and by Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, last week at Sram E-Sheikh, at the tip of the Sinai Peninsula. (Below) The body of Aluf Simhoni, whose Piper Cub was shot down by Jordanians, is brought into Israel at Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem shortly after it was handed over by Jordanian forces. His father, in civilian clothes, is standing with bowed head next to Mr. I. Maiber, Deputy Jerusalem District Superintendent of Police, seen saluting.

Photos by Hirshbein and Schlesinger

Bodies of Simhoni, Two Officers Brought Over

A United Nations truck bearing the bodies of Aluf-Mishne Assaf Simhoni, O.C. Southern Command, Sgan-Aluf Asher Dromi and police officer (Samal) Binyamin Gordan crossed into Israel via Mandelbaum Gate at 12.10 yesterday afternoon as an honour guard of Israel military police stood to attention.

The three officers were killed when a Piper Cub plane in which they were travelling from Eilat northwards lost its way and fell over Jordan territory.

Present were the father of Aluf-Mishne Simhoni; Aluf-Mishne Haim Herzog, Jerusalem Area Commander; members of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission and officers of the Defence Forces and police.

The coffins were transferred to three command cars. The M.A.C. had sent three coffins to Jordan on Friday through the U.N.

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, at a meeting on Friday, sent its sympathies to the family of Aluf-Mishne Simhoni and to the Defence Forces, while a brief eulogy was given by Mr. I. Galilee.

Prayers For Fallen

At the request of the Chief Rabbis, prayers for soldiers who fell during the recent campaign or those who were wounded, were said in synagogues throughout the nation yesterday.

Free Holidays For Soldiers in Haifa

NAHARIYA, Saturday. — A free holiday scheme for soldiers returning from the front, is to be organized here early next week.

The project was suggested by a number of residents who offered to donate several hundred days of free board and lodging for the soldiers. The Local Council has decided to organize recreation and amusement for the soldiers. A similar project was successfully run in the town immediately after the Liberation War.

Funeral of Sgan Aluf Dromi at T.A. Today

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The funeral of Sgan-Aluf Asher Dromi (Popovski), who died with Aluf-Mishne Assaf Simhoni when their Piper Cub was shot down by the Jordanians last week, will be held at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery tomorrow. The funeral cortege will leave Tel Hashomer Hospital at 2.30 p.m.

Sgan-Aluf Dromi, 29, was brought to this country by his parents from Poland when he was a year old. He grew up in Tel Aviv. When the War of Independence began, he joined the Hagana forces which held the Arabs in Abu Kebir. He later joined the famous Givati Brigade.

He rose quickly through the ranks until he became the Commanding Officer of a training depot. He attended the Senior Command and Staff College this year.

He is survived by his wife and a three-year-old son.

The pilot of the Piper Cub was Benjamin Gordon, 19, of Tel Aviv. He joined the police force a year ago. His father is a photographer in Sderot Rothschild in Tel-Aviv.

The funeral will take place tomorrow (Sunday), but the hour of the funeral was not yet known this evening.

STORM FELLS ANCIENT OAK

SAFAD, Saturday. — An oak, several hundred years old, was felled during a heavy storm which raged early yesterday. The tree had been a familiar landmark at the entrance of the town.

During the storm, winds reached a velocity of 90 kilometres an hour and 13.5 mm. of rain fell. This brought the season's rainfall to 18.9 mm., the M.T. Canaan Meteorological Station reported.

FRENCH TROOPS stationed in Cyprus will make short leave visits to Israel, according to arrangements being made by the Government Tourist Corporation.

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Food Distribution Starts Again in Gaza Refugee Camps

By GERDA L. COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

GAZA, Saturday. — A sea of grey roofs hemmed by grey sea—here is the biggest refugee camp in the strip, long rows of uniform hovels huddled over the sand. The Arab administrators began distributing rations today, in a large UNRWA hut on the shore, guarded by soldiers. The head of each family drew his rations according to the number printed on his UNRWA identity card.

Mr. T. H. Jamieson, of Scotland, head of UNRWA in the Gaza Strip, has stated that 216,000 refugees are registered, 10 per cent of whom he considered "absentees." The last census was in 1948, as the Egyptian authorities objected to any head-counting afterwards.

"This area has the lowest death rate in the world," joked Mr. Jamieson, referring to the refugees' reluctance to notify deaths or disappearance over the frontier. The Military Government reckoned that about 80,000 Arabs are permanent residents of the Gaza Strip.

The administrator of Beach camp, an ex-clerk from Majdal, told me that 17,800 persons were registered as drawing food. The camps are all organized according to the original domicile of the refugees: camp neighbourhoods are known as "old Jaffa," "Majdal," for example, and the refugees queue according to the villages.

Mobs of barefoot children swarmed yelling and bewildered over the dunes, for the UNRWA schools have not yet re-opened.

Some 60,000 refugees attend them, or the vocational classes arranged for the young men who lounge idly about the camp. The urchins have shaven heads, many sores and trachoma, but look decently fed. This is surprising, because the UNRWA diet provided 1,600 calories daily, no fresh food, and little protein.

Dried milk powder from U.N.I.C.E.F. is mixed at the UNRWA welfare centres and given to infants until their first birthday, as they get no other ration.

"We have not distributed milk since November 1," said the administrator.

Expectant mothers and invalids are entitled to a good hot meal daily, whose ingredients are mixed at a central kitchen and sent to the camps. This has also been halted temporarily, I was told.

Normally, the refugees line up for dry goods every 15 days. Each "unit" received five kilos of flour (brown and coarse), about 700 grams of lentils or beans, 250 grams of sugar, and the same of rice. They also get 275 grams of fat, called "Syrian butter," and a small block of soap made in Lebanon. "We were about to begin distribution of kerosene when the fighting started. Fuel is only given in winter," the camp administrator explained.

Refugee Elite

He and his aides, all English speaking and educated in Mandate high-schools, are the refugee elite. They earn about LE35 a month. The dustmen and latrine cleaners earn seven pounds, plus their rations. Wearing new heavy raincoats, and U.N. armbands, these labourers keep the camps clean. UNRWA allocated two garbage men to every thousand refugees. There is no lack of water from hand-pumps, and the one-room dwellings appear decent. UNRWA built them of concrete blocks, grey-tiled, with tiny windows. A sergeant on patrol commented: "I'd exchange one of these for my tin hut in Tiberias."

The refugees sleep mainly on the floor, wrapped in UNRWA blankets. The sanitation inspector — formerly of Castina — noted that nearly all the refugees were poor *fellahin* whose standard of living had not dropped much, but on the other hand: "nothing here belongs to us." A Red Cross and a Red Crescent emblazoned the flags on the large clinics maintained by UNRWA in each camp.

Yesterday the regional head of the U.N. agency flew from Beirut to Gaza, with a doctor, to find out to what extent normal routine is being re-established. The Military Governor offered him medical supplies. Arabs wounded in the fighting have all gone to the Mission Hospital in Gaza.

Many of the children wear blue frocks and yellow shirts given by the UNRWA schools outside Beach Camp. These schools are due to re-open shortly. A few of the young men were learning trades, and some went to the fine new agricultural college built by UNRWA in Beit Hanun — visible from Kfar Mordechai.

Dreams of Revenge

But the great majority of these people have been idle for seven years. They have lost the urge to work, and live in a dream world of revenge and return. "The Egyptians would sometimes give a permit for three days' travel outside this area," the chief medical orderly said. "However, few could get permission."

The refugees talk freely about everything—except the *fedayeen*, whose headquarters lay near a wood outside Beach Camp. Hundreds of suspects still sit in a Gaza parking lot, forbidden to talk, while each is questioned in turn.

At exactly five minutes to four this afternoon, a military police patrol sounded the curfew. A rifle fired repeatedly into the air. From Gaza town came the same warning. In a flash, the children had scuttled indoors and the veiled women had vanished. Until eight next morning, the grey alleys are deserted and only glimmers of light show from small shuttered windows.

Sgan-Aluf Haim Gaon, the Military Governor of Gaza town, warned the population that they had until four o'clock Friday to reveal the whereabouts of *fedayeen* still in hiding. The penalty for non-compliance is 10 years' imprisonment, and or a fine of IL10,000 pounds, the currency to be decided later.

The UNRWA staff have painted their vehicles blue, to distinguish them from the white U.N. cars, which are now prohibited from moving within the military-controlled area.

The six U.N. observers, and their nine members of staff, headed by Colonel Bayard, remain in an Arab village on the outskirts of Gaza, and are prevented from carrying out any investigation of affairs in the zone.

"They have no reason to be here any more," is the official explanation.

Toy Fund Pin Brings Toys

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A Toy Fund pin, presented a fortnight ago to a kindergarten pupil in the Rassco quarter of Jerusalem, has snowballed into a bag of toys. The boy, returning to the kindergarten, became the centre of attraction due to the pin. His teacher "organized" his classmates into a toy-gathering campaign.

On Friday, a representative of *The Jerusalem Post* called at the kindergarten. Here she was presented with many toys, including a rocking horse, and balls, games, and dolls.

On Friday, IL180 was collected to bring to IL2,514 the amount collected so far.

K.L.M. Flights Continue

LYDDA AIRPORT, Saturday. — K.L.M. will maintain its flights to Lydda twice weekly, but will land during morning hours only for an hour and a half, Mr. E. Posthumous, Israel director of the company, said before leaving for Amsterdam for consultations.

Mr. Posthumous said the company was not going to resume its flights to Cairo and Damascus for the time being.

Technion, Israel Institute of Technology,
announces new telephone numbers at
Technion City, Neve Sha'anan 68381-8
The previous numbers at Technion City, 9401-2 are cancelled.
Telephone numbers at the Technion Hadar Hacarmel buildings remain 68101-8

M.P.'s Debate Eden In Constituencies

By PAMELA MATTHEWS

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — British Members of Parliament were in their constituencies this week-end sounding out local opinion following the cease-fire in Egypt.

Earlier the Conservative Government's policy of Anglo-French military action against Egypt had clearly divided the country.

Conservatives are now contending that Sir Anthony Eden's political popularity appears to have been strengthened again by his statements that British forces were willing to hand over to the U.N. in Egypt when the U.N. force was "effective to discharge its duty."

But political sources said that differences within the Conservative Party over the Middle East policy have not yet been completely resolved.

Conservatives are hopeful that their leader has weathered the worst of the storm over the policy and that now there will be increasing support for him from the nation.

Labour politicians, however, are driving ahead with their campaign against the Government's past policy with more attacks on Sir Anthony Eden. They are charging that the Middle East action has severely damaged Britain's relations with the Commonwealth and the U.S. and dealt a severe blow at the nation's prestige in the world.

A suggestion that Sir Anthony Eden will have to resign as Prime Minister because his name is now suspect with the uncommitted nations, is made by the independent political weekly "The Economist."

After stating that the U.N. can solve nothing, the newspaper claims that from the situation "the need can be deduced for an international strip of territory from the Gulf of Akaba to Gaza.

"This would at once separate Israel from Egypt and join the oil producing countries to the Mediterranean by a channel legally immune from Egyptian or Israel interference."

"Clearly this could not be attained without a general settlement between Israel and the Arabs and between the Canal users and Egypt," concluded "The Economist."

VATICAN RADIO BACKS ISRAEL

The Vatican Radio recognized Israel's right to peace, independence and self-defence in a French-language broadcast on the Middle East situation last week. Israel's rights flowed from the principle of the equality of nations, the broadcast stated, and were not impaired by its small size.

Referring to Israel's capture of Gaza, Vatican Radio asserted that now was the time to find a constructive solution to the problem of all the Arab refugees in the countries bordering Israel. The free world had a duty to reach a final settlement of all issues in the Middle East and it could be done now, the broadcast stated.

FLYING. — Accidents have caused the deaths of 1,125 U.S. Air Force pilots and the destruction of 1,600 planes in the last two years, Brigadier-General Joseph Caldara, director of Flight Safety Research, reported yesterday in Los Angeles.

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THE BURGESS-MACLEAN FLIGHT — By TOM DRIBERG

Clandestine Negotiations

EVENTS have overtaken each other so rapidly in the past two weeks that it has been difficult to hold a stable view of the future. One thing only is clear, and that is that we have by no means reached the end of the crisis. Up to now the events that began on October 29 have brought surprises. The first of these was the amazingly rapid progress of the Israel forces through difficult terrain and despite Egyptian defences. Close on their heels followed a surprise of diametrically opposite character — the unexplainedly slow progress of the Anglo-French force intended to maintain order in the Suez Canal.

ELEMENT OF SURPRISE

What has followed since need have surprised only the unwary. Soviet forces have piled up in Syria, and Soviet leaders have adopted a tone of open belligerence towards all comers that must shock such of their supporters as believed in their peace offensives in various parts of the world, and may make some of the Arab nations wish they had never entered into this perilous partnership. Plainly the Russians counted strongly on their growing base in Egypt, and plainly their arrangements have received a painful jolt as a result of the Israel action in Sinai.

But if Russia wished to cover its opposition to the entry of French and British forces into the Canal area with a cloak of legality, then action had to be taken through the U.N., and Soviet support given to the despatch of a U.N. force. Will this force be so constituted as to turn a blind eye to the further growth of Russian rule in Egypt, for fear of offending Russia?

It seems only too likely that this is the next surprise due for the United States in this surprising war — that they themselves will in effect have assisted in creating conditions under which Nasser's domain is turned into a Soviet satellite from which the Middle East can be dominated more easily. Further, while there had always been some speculation in military circles that a Russian base would surely be planned for the Sinai rather than within Egypt itself, as being more centrally located, considerable substance has now been given to this theory by certain reserves of materials found in Sinai which were not suited to the use of the Egyptian army.

These supplies were different both in type and, more particularly, in quantity, and, it is reported, could not conceivably have been amassed there for Nasser's own use. These facts may also have proved a surprise to some, but now that they are known they should surely be taken into account in considering the policing of the great Sinai areas. It would therefore seem of the utmost importance that this time the international police force should be effective.

There is some reason to hope that President Eisenhower must now see that the policy of "brinkmanship" of John Foster Dulles has brought World War III within sight. With the involvement of Russia in Hungary and the rest of the satellites straining to get free, this is the time for a show of U.S. determination such as contained Soviet expansionism in Berlin, Greece, Turkey, Persia and Korea in the years that followed World War II more closely.

Indeed the question facing the world right now is whether the Middle East will become another Korea and whether this situation will rapidly flare up into World War III. If the policy of Washington is, after all to be a retreat to fortress America, then the fortress will soon be isolated in a Kremlin-dominated world. If a show of strength is made now there are good prospects for peace.

In a sense, September 3, 1939, is not a particularly important date in modern history. The real war began in 1940. Chamberlain's sombre, threaty voice croaking the declaration that sunny Sunday morning punctuated the 18-month tale of his decline from Munich to Narvik.

No intelligent person thought that Chamberlain had "saved peace" at Munich. Each after his fashion began to prepare for the coming war. In Britain, apart from the more obvious undertakings of rearmament and civil defence — inadequate as these were later found to have been — a small skeleton organization for sabotage and propaganda was set up: it was known as Section Nine of the Secret Service.

The head of the Secret Service put a friend of his in charge of Section Nine, with a separate and apparently limitless budget. This was the organisation that became known much later as "Baker St." or, jocularly, "the Baker Street Gestapo."

Till now Guy had done secret work, on an occasional and free-lance basis only. In December, 1938, he was offered a regular job in Section Nine.

He now had an established position at the B.B.C. but they refused to second him to Section Nine. He was so convinced that war was coming that he decided to resign, though he was warned that there was no guarantee of more than six months' employment with Section Nine.

Those who are not professional diplomats may wonder whether a preference for concrete and binding agreements is really to be regretted — or was, in this case, unreasonable, in view of the record of previous British Governments in relation to the Soviet Union, and the well-known risks of misunderstanding in translation.

By contrast, the secret talks with the Nazi spokesmen were conducted in an atmosphere of intimacy and with a sense of urgency.

Chamberlain and Wilson were not, of course, conscious and deliberate traitors to Britain. Like others to whom the name has been applied, they were working for agreement with a foreign power which happened at the time to be unpopular. Such action may be right or wrong, according to the circumstances and the results of the action; it is not, when the two nations are not at war, treason.

History's Verdict

It is, however, important — particularly when one of the negotiators holds the highest office in the state — that the policy thus clandestinely worked for should be, whether popular or not, correct: that is, that it should be in the true interests of the people on whose behalf the negotiators presume to act. The verdict of history, under which Chamberlain and Wilson stand condemned, is simply that they were wrong.

For most of this year, Guy was busy with comparatively trivial secret jobs in preparation for wartime propaganda. At that time it was contrary to Government policy that the B.B.C. should broadcast propaganda in German to Germany. It was therefore suggested that time should be bought for this purpose on Radio-Luxembourg.

This transaction could not be conducted openly on behalf of the British authorities: the agency used was an actual small firm called the Hendon Travel Bureau, whose directors may have been surprised to find themselves commissioning from Radio-Luxembourg a series of broadcasts in German extolling the British way of life. One of those who gave broadcasts for this service was the late Stephen Haggard, a brilliant actor and a passionate anti-Fascist.

At one time it was intended to set up an "underground" wireless station in Liechtenstein, and Guy was sent to see about it. He found that a foolish fellow-agent (now a First Secretary in the Foreign Office) had, unfortunately, ordered the machinery and equipment from Germany. He therefore advised against the project, and it was abandoned.

Of far greater importance was the work of organizing underground resistance to Hitler through the international Trade Union movement. Guy recruited the famous seaman's leader, Edo Fimmen, for this work. He and his colleagues were able to give valuable help in organizing the transport of anti-Nazi agents and refugees and of illegal literature.

He was, in fact, as he puts it, "bumbling about doing a lot of things." For a time he acted as liaison officer between the Ministry of Information and Section Nine.

In 1940 Guy remembers getting President Benes, then in England, to record a talk to the Czechoslovak people; Conrad Veidt, the film star, introduced Benes in German at the beginning of the talk — presumably for the benefit of Sudeten Czechs, as records of the talk were to be dropped by air in Czechoslovakia. In March, 1940, he went to Paris with a famous woman novelist whose books were popular in France: it seemed desirable that she should do some broadcasts for the French radio.

One reason why September 3, 1939, is a comparatively unimportant date is that it marked no real break in the continuity of the Munich policy. The break came when Churchill became Prime Minister.

Throughout the period of the phoney war it seems almost certain that some of the British leaders, unable to swallow the humiliating fact that Hitler had tricked them, still hankered after their old plan of a "second Munich", this time directed against Soviet Russia, and therefore kept the antennae of negotiation still waving faintly in Hitler's direction — perhaps through Switzerland.

Soon after Churchill's accession to full power, the gravest crisis of the war occurred. France fell, and Britain fought on alone. Yet Britain was not entirely alone: besides the free Governments and forces in exile, there were millions of ordinary working people, innumerable and still largely unorganized, who formed in the lands occupied by the Nazis an immense potential resistance.

Like many other Britons with some knowledge of international affairs and some experience of secret work, Guy saw the best hope of victory — short of entry into the war of Soviet Russia and America — in the organization of this underground resistance.

He put up a memorandum to this effect and helped to organise on a secluded estate in Hertfordshire, what he was told was the first school for civilian saboteurs. The students were, as might be supposed, as varied in type as in national origin: they included Norwegian seamen and Breton onion-sellers, fishermen and ex-servicemen from several European countries, a Belgian cavalry officer, and at least one intellectual.

Guy—who says that he was "not much good as a practical organiser" — was the school's political adviser: he used to lecture on how to collaborate with subversive parties and militant trade unions.

To the distress of the Commandant, who had a traditional horror of the very idea of mutiny anywhere, he showed the students the Soviet film of the revolt on the cruiser Potemkin.

This was before 1941, and the British Communists were still opposing the British war effort and saying that the war was not a genuinely anti-Fascist war; but Guy was in this respect, he says, a follower of Harry Pollit (in his original attitude to the war) rather than of Palme Dutt.

He had indeed never (and has not now) rejoined the Communist Party. He describes himself as a non-party Marxist, and values a certain independence in this position: he can claim, for instance, to have criticized errors in Soviet policy and practice several years before their recent condemnation. *Copyright*

This is the seventh of a series. The first six articles appeared on October 26, 28, 29, 31, November 2 and 9.

Hungarian rebels wrecking Stalin's Statue before the rebellion was ruthlessly crushed by Soviet forces. The huge statue of the late dictator is being broken up near the National Theatre in Budapest.

Fear Overshadows Poland

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

WARSAW (O.F.N.S.).—

THE news from Hungary filled Warsaw with horror and dismay. The full impact took some time to make itself felt because official Polish sources were slow to report the new Russian savagery; but by the beginning of last week, although few knew the details, everybody knew that the Russians moved in to crush the Hungarian people with total ruthlessness and indiscriminate killing. The mood then became fearful and sombre in the extreme. And so it continues. Will Poland be next? For Warsaw has already experienced what Budapest is experiencing now—when the Germans, aided by deliberate Soviet passiveness, smashed the 1944 uprising and turned the old city into a shambles of slaughter and total desolation. The question: Must there be another 1944? is in everybody's mind just now; and quite often it is spoken.

A the same time there are signs that the Kremlin's unspeakable violence is having a steadying effect. A group of students will shout out defiance and contempt of everything Russian; a young girl will sit weeping quietly in a corner as she listens to the terrible details of the Budapest fighting on a B.B.C. transmission. But today more and more Poles, agreeing with the Government, are determined that nothing at all must be done that could serve as a pretext for Soviet intervention. All, however, with the exception of inevitable hand-waggoners and a handful of convinced Stalinists, are equally determined to fight to the end should such calamitous necessity be forced upon them. There are still hotheads who, in the bitter fury of the moment, might start inflammatory action. The Government is afraid of this and is doing everything in its power to dispel tension wherever it seems to be building up. But the general mood of this brave but volatile city is not inflammatory: it is dour.

Besides the uninhibited savagery of the Russian onslaught three other things have had a salutary and steadying effect. First, the formal announcement of American credits in Sunday's papers. The Poles no longer feel absolutely alone; and the jittery atmosphere of the last few days has subsided. The run on the food shops has stopped and outwardly everything is very much more calm.

The second thing was the appearance of Cardinal Wyszynski at the Church of the Holy Cross yesterday morning to preach for the first time since his arrest. The big airy church, all gold and white, was packed to suffocation, and large crowds waited outside in the brilliant sunshine. But the general atmosphere of restraint and dignity matched the restraint and dignity of the Cardinal's address. He made no bones about the treatment of the Roman Catholic Church in the past; he made no attempt to conceal the sufferings of the imprisoned clergy; he denounced the materialistic approach to life in unequivocal terms. But he also made it quite clear that he expected Polish Catholics to stand steadily by the new Government and, seeking to work through it, to set their faces firmly on what must be a long and weary road towards a better life. The same message was being preached in churches all over the country: so long as Mr. Gomulka proceeds on his present path, he can count on the Church's support in face of all the frightening hazards in his way.

Party Audience

Not far away Mr. Gomulka himself was addressing a large audience of senior party officials from all over the country. It was his first chance to talk to a wide cross-section of provincial party functionaries, and his main appeal was for unity with the party—a broadened and more tolerant party, embracing elements long excluded from it and trying to work with Socialists. But what appealed to the ordinary Pole was Mr. Gomulka's announcement of the dissolution of the Committee of State Security, the drastic curtailing of the powers of the Security Police (their activities to be confined to cases of espionage and treason) and their subordination to Government control. This was the third steadying influence of the week-end.

There is another action that could be taken—and taken with express speed, many observers in this city are convinced — action this time by the Western Powers, which would demonstrate conclusively the reality of their sympathy with Poland and remove one of the two great fears that hang over this tormented land. This action would be for the Governments of the West — for Britain, France and the United States — to declare categorically and swiftly that they will not tolerate any alteration of Poland's western frontier by force. Such action—which is far less than a formal guarantee of the western frontier as it stands — could transform the situation overnight. For while the great and immediate threat, in the light of Budapest, comes from Moscow, the Poles are perpetually conscious of, and profoundly apprehensive about, the future intentions of a revisionist Germany demanding the return of her eastern territories and, perhaps, one day prepared to fight for them. This was the situation until the other day, and it was bad enough. But now it has been complicated still further by events in Budapest and the simultaneous build up of the Soviet forces in Eastern Germany.

Planning Intervention

If Moscow is planning some kind of intervention in Poland, many intelligent Poles are convinced, then the danger area is not the Polish-Soviet frontier but the Polish-German frontier. And if the Western Allies could quickly make it clear that they will not see the frontier violated, the atmosphere would be much better.

But do the Russians plan to intervene in Poland? Nobody knows. One of the worst aspects of the present situation is the absence of any clue at all as to Moscow's real policy. Was the savage assault on Hungary seen by the Kremlin as a special emergency action to fit a special case? Or does it mark a reversion to something worse than Stalinism? What, in fact, does the Kremlin think it is achieving by precipitating the Budapest massacre? And who — who among the Kremlin leaders — now has the upper hand? Has Mr. Khrushchev been entirely overruled — to the point of losing the leadership of the Kremlin collective? Or does he see the Hungarian affair as just one more essay in active co-existence?

The uncertainty is great, and full of foreboding. It is impossible not to believe that the Kremlin leadership must be aware of this and is using uncertainty as a weapon in a war of nerves — a cruel manoeuvre to break the unity of the Poles and split them into warring factions — a manoeuvre which the Poles will resist with all their might.

Eden Claims Suez Act Saved M.E. from Conflagration

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). —Sir Anthony Eden declared last night that if Britain and France had not intervened in the Israel-Egypt conflict "the whole Middle East would be in flames today."

The Prime Minister, speaking at a banquet given by the new Lord Mayor of London Sir George Welch, said "I am prepared to be anywhere and meet anybody to help in a situation of such danger in Europe and the Middle East."

More than 900 guests from the British Government, the Labour opposition and diplomatic corps were at the banquet.

The Prime Minister recalled that at last year's banquet he gave a warning about "the new dangers of the influx of arms from behind the Iron Curtain.

"These words were true then," he said, "how much deeper meaning have they since acquired."

In Egypt, Britain and France "did what the U.N. without a police force could not do in the time."

He said that in Hungary the liberty and national existence of an heroic people was being stamped out by "the most ruthless repression. There is in the minds of free men the world over shock and horror at the spectacle of what has happened in Hungary."

Eden said there had been a generous and helpful proposal from the Swiss Government for a meeting of government Prime Ministers. But the response to this must depend on others besides himself.

No one could deny that upon Egypt rested much of the responsibility for Middle East tension and dangers.

"The Egyptian Government again and again has proclaimed its intention to crush Israel" he said, "by threats and by propaganda it has poured out its hostility to the West.

"Armed by weapons from behind the Iron Curtain, Egypt has clearly been preparing for the day when her deeds would match her words."

Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal and the Israel-Egypt hostilities had presented "a mortal danger to British and international interests and world peace."

If there had been a general Middle East conflict, Britain would have been involved sooner or later.

Two Choices

There were two choices: to refer the Israel-Egypt fighting to the U.N. Security Council, or intervene independently.

There was grave peril in any decision but to do nothing would have been the worst of all.

Eden said, "If the Great Powers are unwilling or unable to preserve the peace as it formerly fell to them to do, then the U.N. must be able to take their place.

"If the result of our action in the Middle East is to bring the world face to face with that reality then we shall not have acted in vain.

"Whatever our differences, we can all unite to pay a tribute to the three services and to those of our French ally for the way in which they have carried out the operations in the Middle East. The most remarkable feature about our military action has been that the organization designed for destruction has been used to destroy weapons not men."

He concluded, "Today there is a truce over the whole of that area. World statesmanship now has the chance to use this truce to make a firm and lasting peace to settle the problems of these lands. We must pray that the opportunity will not be lost."

Friday's Press

GRAVE MESSAGE

PRIME Minister Ben-Gurion's after-midnight broadcast stating Israel's readiness to withdraw from Egyptian territory after the entry of an International Emergency Force into the Canal Zone, was gravely received by the nation.

Ha'aretz (non-party) says pressure from all sides has forced Israel to concede and to relinquish hard won military positions before the main objective, peace with Egypt and the other Arab countries, could be achieved. The paper calls on the United Nations to show equal firmness towards Egypt regarding the fulfilment of her obligations.

Hatzofe (World Mizrahi) says that the Government decided on withdrawal, in order to avoid a world-wide conflagration which was a dangerous possibility in view of Soviet threats and preparations. While the military campaign achieved its aims, political warfare necessarily must be flexible, and more particularly for a small nation such as Israel.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda), while reserving editorial comment on the Prime Minister's announcement, emphasizes also that it was certainly not easy for Israel to stand up against the overwhelming pressure of the U.N. and the big powers. Nevertheless, it should be made clear that Israel will not retreat to the original Armistice Line at the Gaza strip, nor shall we acquiesce to Sinai becoming once more a base of Egyptian aggression. While not under-rating the dangers still ahead, **Lamerhav** feels that the situation is now much improved. The Israel Defence Army successfully warded off Col. Nasser's immediate threat to Israel's very existence by its successful Sinai campaign.

Fateful Manoeuvre

Haboker (General Zionist) terms the Government's step a "fateful manoeuvre" which deprived us of an important trump card in the peace negotiations with Egypt. President Eisenhower, who induced us to take this step, now bears a grave responsibility. We must insist on the fulfilment of his promise that new and energetic steps will be undertaken within the framework of the United Nations to solve the basic problems which have given rise to the present difficulties in the Middle East.

Herut confesses deep consternation and disappointment on Mr. Ben-Gurion's retreat order, which came only 24 hours after his vigorous Knesset statement. The paper recalls the retreat from Egyptian territory in 1948, then as now under strong foreign pressure. Once more a splendid victory of our army is being spoilt at the conference table.

Herut as well as **Haboker** call attention to the sinister Soviet moves in Syria. That country is apparently destined by the Kremlin rulers to serve as their main Middle East depot instead of the one destroyed in Egypt.

Kol Ha'am (Communist) regards the retreat order issued by Mr. Ben-Gurion's "War Government" as a "first victory of the peace forces," as represented in the Knesset by the speech of that indefatiguable fighter for peace, Mr. Sh. Mikunis, the C.P. Secretary General. The retreat from Sinai, however, is not enough. The Gaza strip should also be evacuated. **Kol Ha'am** consoles its readers that Israel's lone representative in the U.N. General Assembly who stood against 65 states, was even more isolated than the three Communist stalwarts in last week's Knesset vote among 87 members of the "chauvinistic front" from Herut to Mapam.

Al Hamishmar's leader had apparently been written before the Government's decision became known, and the Mapam paper vividly polemizes against the U.N. demand for a withdrawal of our forces. The paper strongly raps the big powers for their attitude, and more particularly Britain's "hypocrisy and cynicism." The U.N. resolution for all practical purposes means a return to the dangerous situation, which prevailed before the Sinai operation, the paper urges the U.N. to encourage direct peace negotiations between Israel and her Arab neighbours as the only solution of the problem.

Davar (Histadrut) found an original remedy for its editorial headache, namely Mr. Ben-Gurion's broadcast at 12.30 — press deadline. Instead of an editorial the night-editor inserted the weekly columns by the poet, Mr. Nathan Alterman, this Friday devoted, fittingly enough, to the Mount of Sinai, the cradle of the Nation, which is once more hallowed by the blood of its sons.

Readers' Letters

BLACK GRANITE OF EL-ARISH

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It would be a real souvenir if our soldiers could bring to the Jerusalem Museum of the Department of Antiquities the black granite of El-Arish.

Quoting F. L. Griffith and G. Goyon, Emanuel Velikovsky established the chronology of the events of the Exodus. The long inscription in hieroglyphics of the black granite of El-Arish reads: "The land is in great affliction. Evil fell on this earth. Nobody could leave the Palace and there was such a tempest that neither men nor the gods (the royal family) could see the faces of those beside them." The Pharaoh, according to this hieroglyphic text, pursued the "evil-doers" to the place called "Pi-Kiroti." In Exodus 14:9, the place is mentioned as "Pi-HaHirot."

Yours, etc.
HENRY MARCUS
Jerusalem, October 5.

"NO-WASTE" CAMPAIGN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In these days of emergency it is fitting for us to put in order some of the things in the management of our affairs which we have so far neglected. One of these is waste.

During World War II every country had anti-waste organisations, and there is no reason why this should not be a permanent feature of our economy. Paper, for instance, is conspicuously wasted. There should be containers for waste paper in every schoolroom, office and building of flats. This would not only be a real saving, but would give us all an avenue of contributing in some small way to the national effort. In every town there should also be depots where people can hand in articles of no further use to them which could still serve a useful purpose to others. Metal containers could also be collected in large quantities.

An anti-waste campaign would not only achieve substantial savings in itself, but would have educational value leading to greater care of materials in all walks of life.

Yours, etc.
W. HAUSCHNER
Tel Aviv, November 5.

UNITED NATIONS IMMUNITY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The suggestion reported to have been put forward by General Burns that the U.N. employee involved in the fatal accident be released unconditionally throws an interesting light on the moral standards of the truce supervisors.

Does the U.N. Chief of Staff not realise that the laws of our country apply equally to citizens and to visitors of any nature?

It would be interesting to know whether a similar demand would have been made of the New York Police Force had they arrested a U.N. employee suspected of causing death by negligence whilst driving with a lady friend and not on any United Nations mission.

Yours, etc.,
BEN LICHTENSTEIN
Tel Aviv, October 23.

RESTITUTION LAW

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your issue of November 1, you published a letter by Dr. S. Strauss, voicing a complaint against our company. We should like, in reply, to point out:

1. "Haavara" ended its current activities with the start of World War II and consequently does not employ any permanent staff.

2. Although there are no reception hours for the public, all applications in writing — addressed to our company at 49 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv — and especially requests for confirmation of transfer losses, are dealt with thoroughly.

3. The complexity of the matter involved requires minute and expert examination of the individual, and mostly, voluminous, files. Replies, numbering several hundreds monthly, are generally given by us within two to three weeks.

4. The letter sent by your correspondent, who complained to you on October 27, was dated October 14 and was received by us on the 17th, a fact which Dr. Strauss apparently did not deem it necessary to mention.

Yours, etc.,
TRUST & TRANSFER OFFICE "HAAVARA" LTD.
Tel Aviv, November 7.

Musical Diary

Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Conductor Georg Singer, Soloist Daniel Barenboim. Y.M.C.A., November 6.

THE concert opened with Gustav Holst's Suite in E-flat arranged by Gordon Jacob for full orchestra from a military band score. It is a thoroughly British piece of music and is given a well-rehearsed and thoroughly good performance. The *Divertimento for Strings* by Bartok was lacking in precision and clarity and did not fare so well.

Beethoven himself did not consider his Second Piano Concerto one of his best and it is indeed a far cry from his other concert in C, G and E-flat. The demands on the pianist's musical abilities are modest and the technical difficulties such that perfect execution is expected from any student finishing his studies at a conservatoire.

Daniel Barenboim, the 14 years old soloist of the evening, showed remarkable progress since his last appearance some years ago. His technique has become finer, precise and reliable, his interpretation is correct and satisfying. His Bohs Recital promises a wider scope for the young pianist's gifts and will afford a better opportunity to evaluate his talents.

F.

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